DEACON & PETERSON, PUBLISHERS,

NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD STREET.



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

Edmund Deacen, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. Henry Peterson,

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

Established August 4, 1821. Whole Number Issued 1857.

THE FAIRY'S SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY HATTIE S. FAY.

Swinging in the lily bell Listening to the birds that tell

Tales of love to me, All the happy summer long, Full of joy and glee, Mingling with the wild bird's song Notes of melody;

Duncing on the grasses green, Where the shadows play, I, a happy fairy queen,

Laugh the hours away

When the flowers go to sleep, Dreaming of their love, and the bright stars laugh and peep.

In the sky above, When the moon shines on the wold, With its shimmering lights, Then, arrayed in green and gold, Fays and fairy knights;

Hold their revels by the brink

Of some silver stream, Where the water-cresses drink, And the pebbles gleam.

re the smiles of Morning bright Scatter light afar, y the gentle waning light Of the Morniny Star, Then the night-wind sobs and grieves Through the waving pines, Of the climbing vines, With my dainty finger tips, I with cunning craft, Ope the Morning Glory's lipe,

his, with golden casque and plume, ys, arrayed in green, At my eall from heath and bre ne to deck their queen. Pleating on the thistle-down, Riding in the flowers,

Careling my gayest song, Through the lary hours; cing on the grasses green, here the shadows play, appy fairy queen, ogh the house away. inois.

Original Novelet.

TORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE FOR THE SATURDAY RVBNING POST, BY ALICE CARY.

of six months, and yet, spite of its hards, it possessed a fascination for me. My latterly I had occasionally been risit the rectory alone, my preceptor nee was an interference with the inteto pupil, and a violation of his will, ould be discreet enough he hoped respect. How he dare speak to her so auritatively, and why she received his admonione so submissively, were continual mysteries to me.

Re continued to call me Woodbird-some nes dear Woodbird-and in fact, he adopted ward me in all ways, a manner that was ex-

Sometimes after the lessons were concluded detained me to read poetry, and at these adings he artfully contrived by look and emhasis to make the poet's sentiment his own, and thus to say serious tender things to me that cherwise he never spoke.

When the lamps were lighted I always returnhome, and often he took occasion to accommy me. Gave himself the delightful pleasure. said to me; but on arriving at home he invaably remarked to my aunt that he had taken he precaution of seeing her niece safely rearned, I had been unusually detained, &c.

In short, he so conducted himself as to apar when alone with me in a state of beatlinde. nd in my aunt's presence as if his attentions to had simply been duties imposed upon him-

I could not fail to remark that his treatment of me differed materially from what it had been, when we closed the little door yard gate, and at me back at least five years the moat my anat's eyes were upon him.

ever concealed the truth from her, and t he contrived to make the truth a lie. If we and been reading poems together, and he lookg unutterable tenderness into my eyes, he ld not full to say we had been reading, but such a way he said it as to make it appear that had simply been amusing a child, and that ther is compliment to herself, than entertainan appreciative woman, and being enter-

I felt that my aunt tacitly exercised authority er him, and that tacitly he acknowledged it. and I knew instinctively that she disliked me flock ?" and was jealous of me, though she manifested none of the ordinary ways. If she mid, "my love, you must attend you books!" I anderstood I must keep silence, and if she kimed me, I knew there was work for me in the seeing apartment, where the fabulous roman wrought daily in the person of myself.

She addressed me, in the rector's presence, specially, as though I were a child, and necesarily felt and thought as one; and he received

it all as sectionaly, and fell in with it as readily, as though a were the only point of view from which he had ever regarded me.

When I had been living in town a year, there net I had received from her, though it was not first time I had heard from home, as my paages a number of times by their neighbors, piest. were coming to town. This lettter was full news important to me. It told me first that makes human life the happiest." mother had never been reconciled to have away from her-that my year's absence had tinued-

been a year of mourning to her, and that now, so far from having me come home, as she had hoped to do, she was about to be separated from me by a greater distance than ever. She and my father had been summoned to attend my grandfather, who was lying very ill, as the letter said, and must remain with my good aunt, for she knew not how long. My grandfather lived in a distant state, and the preparation for the journey and the journey itself, would make very heavy demands upon them, so heavy that only half my last year's allowance could be afforded

me. The old homestead had been leased for a year, and all other arrangements for departure nearly completed. Should she never live to come back, my mother said I must remain with my good aunt, who would be a better mother to me than she had ever been, and forget all she had done that was wrong. She scarcely boped ever to pay my good aunt for all she was doing for me. Dear deluded mother, she did not suspect that I was but an instrument and a hireling in my aunt's selfish hands—that I not only earned most of her living, besides my own, but also facilitated the highest pleasure of her life, and screened her effectually from the sharp eyes of scandal. It was not for my sake my sweet voiced aunt was educating me.

The letter told me that Archibald Ludlam's father was dead-his mother in a declining state of health, and that Archibald himself had been away from home nearly as long as myself, and was doing wonderfully well, report said.

Where he was gone, or what he was doing, the letter did not say.

When I had read this letter, I fell to musing, very sadly, for, every day of my absence from home, I had more and more learned to love it, worth, and now that the possibility of my return to them was cut off, there fell upon me s that she had been most happily engaged. She desolateness and a sorrow that I had never assumed that Mr. Vatier had come to visit her, known till then. The green fields stretched themselves out before me, and I longed to put wait her coming so long. She took it for grantoff my cramping shoes, and feel the grass ed that I had given him no entertainment, what. if their dumb faces had been human; and then I thought of the night when I had last driven them home, and when Archibald had been with significance by inquiring whether I had said my me. I wondered where he was gone, and why he was gone, and if he would ever come backand if so, how he would look. I wondered whether he ever thought of me, and if so, what he thought of me. I did not care more, I said with any other lad, but so it was. If I had ever thought more of him than of John Smead, I might have accounted for it, but as it was, I

Some natural tears fell from my eyes, and before I could dry them, my aunt accosted me

" My dear, it is strangs you can be so thought. ess! It is almost time for your visit to the rectory, and how do you appear?"

She stooped over me, kissed me, and has tening to arrange her best cap, said she would step over in my stead, and make my apologies, as she was very sorry to see I would not be presentable that night.

She must have understood that so far from serving me, as she made it seem, she was in reality annoying me; disobliging me for her own selfish sake. I was half glad when a little tapping of the knocker told me she had been disappointed of finding the rector at home, and was returned. I opened the door, and, to my surprise and consternation almost, for my eyes were wet and my hair dishevelled, beheld Mr. Vatier himself

"What has happened to my little darling?" he inquired, tenderly, putting one arm about my neck, and stooping over me.

I said I had got news from home that made me sad, and I tried to escape, as I said so, but he held me fast, and affected to think I was de-

I indicated the letter which I still held in my hand, to show him my sincerity.

"But my little Woodbird must remember there are others to love her as well as her parents, and some time she must forsake father and mother for the love of a dearer friend." I said I did not think anybody in the world

loved me except my parents; for I was not in a

mood to see the sunniest aspects of things. "I think somebody else loves you, and I soit but earnest tone, and pressing his lips close against my cheek.

I withdrew myself with some displeasure, and with evidence of more than I felt.

" My pretty Woodbird must not be vexed with her preceptor," he went on to say, approaching me and patting my cheek; "is it not natural that the shepherd should love the lambs of his

I said yes, indifferently, and produced my books for the recitation. As I was about lighting the lamp, he put back my hand, saying, "I know the lesson very well, and the moon

He opened one of the books when I was seal ed, and began :

light will be sufficient."

"What makes our mortal life the happiest?"

" Very well-I propose to throw you upon and then that books do not answer for you- till she went across Jordan. that is one of my methods of teaching."

It seemed to me that it was a good method of teaching, if not altogether agreeable, and after a mement's hesitancy, I replied that the connts had taken occasion to send me verbal sciousness of duty done made life the hap-

I answered, "Perasps so," and he con-

right to use all honest means to obtain it?"

" Certainly." A dozen sentimental questions he asked me, concluding with,

"Supposing, my Woodbird, I loved you, would you love me again ?"

His arm stole about my neck as he asked this question. A cloud passed over the moon, and made the little light more faint, and helped me

His tone changed to one of playful banter, and he added, quickly,

"And suppose I did not-what then?"

I made no reply, for I was ashamed and mortified that I had suffered him to draw from me a confession without any avowal on his part, and, to add to my embarrassment, the light, gliding step of my aunt was heard approaching. When she became aware that Mr. Vatier was with me, she sweetly reproved me for having made no light.

"Pray you, madam," said my tutor, "belight, I should not have hesitated to inform my careless little pupil."

He came up to me as he spoke, and patted

my head lightly, as if he said, "We understand one another, and I only seemed to blame you to blind her jealous

For when he said he was quite at fault, it was with a tone and manner that indicated I was at and, besides, she will find me here when she fault, and be would fain shelter me from cen sure, though it was not all undeserved.

This impression my aunt received and smiled, and at the same time he conveyed to me quite the contrary impression, and I smiled, too. My and my parents and grown dearer, too; as I aunt did not say she had been waiting at the contrasted them with others, I learned their rectory for an hour-she did not even say she had called there! on the contrary, she gave out and regretted that he had obliged himself to under my feet again. I thought of the cattle as ever, and apologized both for my dullness and my youth. She then recalled me to my duty and my in-

"Yes," said Mr. Vatier, before I had time to reply in the negative, "most satisfactorily." She then begged he would excuse me, saying it was already time little folks were in bed. dence in his sincerity, that I learned to love him. I think he loved me, too, after his own men do love. I was always conscious that he had two faces, and that my aunt was equally one?" sure she stood higher in his regard than any

other woman. She would never, even to herself, acknowledge the possibility of my being anything to him except a little girl and a pupil.

If she found us conversing apart, she would come as if to the rector's relief, and thank him for his kind attentions to me as though they

were simply a compliment to herself. Month after month went by, and the months made up another year, and there was no plainspoken and honest understanding between myself and the rector. He continued to call me

Woodbird and other pet names, and to smile meanings that he never otherwise conveyed. Of late he had avoided rather than sought opportunities of being alone with me, but my faith was not shaken in the belief that he would often have preferred to be so, so confident is the inexperienced heart.

At length, to see him became my daily meat and drink, his smile grew to be as necessary to me as the light, and yet I trembled and shrank away when he spoke to me of love, and felt as it to his lips kissed it reverently, saying, "I am if to speak thus to me were a crime in him, though I could not tell why, and when he read the prayers I could never say amen; I would have preferred never to hear him read prayers. When he sat opposite to me at the tea-table, and conversed in his peculiarly instructive and fascinating way, or with half the width of the room between us. I was well content-nay, very

happy, and did not seek to define my feelings or to shape out my future for myself. Once when I said I wished that my parents were come back, and that I could go home, he answered I must never go home, and that some know it," answered Mr. Vatier, speaking in a time he intended to take my aunt and myself to five with him at the rectory. I did not receive any very definite meaning, indeed I did not

> were an unwillingness to be separated from me. He was younger than my sunt by five years, at least, and whether he regarded her with a filial, brotherly, or lover like interest I could never tell-but certain it was they sustained intimate relations to one another, is some way. Once a week he drank tea with us, and for the occasion the table was spread with great care,

and the next door servant borrowed to officiate. The loving nature of my aunt seemed thoroughly aroused by the illness of my grandfather, and once or twice every week she disnatched long and most affectionate letters to him. She told him always that the great desire "Ab, but that is not in the lesson!" I an. of her life was to be with him, but that he must remember she was a poor widow with no means except the earnings of her hands, and your own resources, and with questions now that she should never be able to journey to him

> She shed tears often over these letters, and l fancy she made herself believe in their truth. It was as if the prayers she put up for the prolongation of his old life were answered, and month after month, and year after year he lingered on and on.

My parents had been three years with him, and I had been four years in town sewing all the day for the fabulous woman-studying my that. I had revealed my tender interest in him books at night, and almost courting the tyranny in a thousand ways; but I must go home, that

slave of my foolish heart, and yet I felt that I no right to believe I was anything to him. would gladly be free from the fascination that was upon me.

Yet I wept all night and could not be comforted when there came a great letter with a black seal that told me my grandfather was dead, and that my aunt had fallen seir to a for-

My parents were coming home almost impoverished, and I was to go back to the old weary toil.

My aunt could scarcely conceal her exultation, and hurried away to the rectory to tell the news :--her sweetly worded letters had won for her what years of loving pains taking and persistent self-sacrifice had not gained for my good father and mother, such strange inconsistencies are there in human nature.

I had never seen my grandfather, and of course my love for him was but a vague thing, so that my indignation for his ingratitude was greater than my sorrow for his death, and while lieve it is all my fault, and if I had desired a my aunt went out in high glee I remained moping at home.

> She had been away long enough to reach the rectory when Mr. Vatier entered.

"How does it happen," I said, "that you are almost sure to come here the very time my aunt goes to visit you?"

"It does not happen," he said quietly-" it will strengthen her patience to wait for me, comes home."

"What! you saw her then?" I asked in sur-

"No matter," he answered in the same calm one-and taking my hand he went on playfully "I came to talk to my pretty Woodbird this evening-it is not often I have opportunity."

Now I had known him to slight opportunities repeatedly, and feeling emboldened in self-defence by the wrong which I considered my grandfather had done us, I said so.

"Admirable!" exclaimed he, "my dove is growing bold-but suppose I have avoided you, and suppose I was forced to such avoidance. am I not more to be pitied than blamed ?"

I said I could not imagine such a situation. "I can, to my sorrow," he replied.

I looked at him inquiringly, as if I would say,

What is it you mean?" And he went on musingly-" We are years feelings arise in us, beyond our will, too, to myself, for Archibald, than for John Smead, As he bade me good night, he held my hand that demand sympathy; by chance or accident, or for any other lad I had known at school and with a prolonged pressure, and begged that I or I know not what, we meet some one who liked well enough. But still I kept musing on would think over the evening lesson before I seems to yield perhaps does yield the symand on; and the longer I mused, the more I went to sleep. There was no need that he pathy we require at the moment; we accept it, found I remembered of him. It was curious, I should make such a request—I could not have but in the course of time other feelings arise thought, that I should have so many more little thought of anything else if I had tried. I don't requiring other sympathies, while the old feel incidents connected with him, in my heart, than know how it was, for I never had much confi. ing dies, as all things should when they have served their purpose, and seems but as one of the processes that helped to bring us to a betfashion, and as much, perhaps, as most selfish ter phase of life; then if we yield to the living love do we harm the corpse of the dead

I made no response, and he replied to his

own query. "New loves are but the natural growth of humanity, and come in their season as the buds and leaves and fruit come to the tree; the law of nature is the law of God, and demands our obedience, no matter what are the laws of

"And so you came to preach a sermon, not to see me." I said, hoping to divert him from his curious speculation.

"I came to be rid of my umbra," he answered, "to cheat fate for a little while, though could not escape it; in short I came because I could not stay away."

He did not look at me as he spoke, but turned his face aside, as if rather confessing to a spirit than addressing me. I tried to laugh and speak lightly, but there was an atmosphere of solemnity about us that forbade even the effectation of trivial feeling.

He took my hand in both of his, held it caressingly to his heart for a moment, then lifting sure that can't offend you, my dear child," and laid it down on my lap, with a heavy sigh.

To break the awkward silence that followed told him the news; he started-his face flushed and grew white again. After a moment he said.

"Then farewell hope, and with hope farewell fear-evil be thou my good." I inquired what he said, for I was alarmed at

his strange mood and manner.

"Nothing; I was repeating poetry," he replied, and smilingly he laid his hand on my hair, and said, I would of course, under the circumstances, remain with Mrs. Holcom. I answered, "No, I prefer to go home."

My decision, he said was quite natural—the suppose he meant to convey any, except it first impulse of a good heart; nevertheless, I would, he was sure, on reflection, act in accordance with reason and judgment, both of which condemned it.

And with great energy and earnestness, he proceeded to set before me the disadvantages

Home would be less desirable, and my privileges more circumscribed than formerly, he said-I was worthy of a better fortune-I must not allow fate to conquer me; he had not, and would not, unless indeed I belped her to quite prostrate him. He would not say anything of my personal beauty, and the ornament it would be to the circles in which it would be his pleasure to introduce me; but my talent-my ge nins these were not to be forgotten or slighted; they were God's best gifts to his children; and to return home, as I proposed, would be to hide them under a bushel.

If I had no regard, however, for the best in terests of my intellectual nature. I had, he hoped, perhaps presun ptuously, a little, a very little for my poor old preceptor-for his sake I would remain; if I went, I would take the sunshine with me.

No, I would leave the sunshine leave my blessing-more if it were possible-he knew

"My little Woodbird makes me very happy," he said, but he did not say he loved me, even then. "No, so, you must never leave me," he continued, "you shall have the pretty south chamber in the rectory; I will make it bright with flowers and pictures; all my books shall be at

He was leaning over my lap, his face almost touching mine, when the sentence was broken off by the abrupt entrance of my aunt.

She divined with womanish instinct the nature of our interview, and advancing, with a smile so bright that it seemed to wither me, said,

"I am glad, my dear Caty, that you have learned to like your good uncle so well-and I memory of my grandfather's blessing. hope your regard will not diminish now that you understand the true relation in which he stands to you.

I could not instantly add up the sum of her intelligence, but slowly it forced its way through my brain down to my heart, and that turned sick, and the world seemed to sink beneath me. "The sudden happiness quite overcomes our

little darling," she said, laying one hand on the

rector's shoulder. "Laura! madam, what do you mean?" h asked, sternly, and rising to his feet.

"I mean to inform my niece," she said. speaking very quietly and sweetly, "that the Rev. Mr. Vatier has been my loved and honored husband these ten years! Do I make myself intelligible, my dear ?"

"Painfully so, madam," he answered, with forced calmness, glancing imploringly at me, and sinking down in a helpless attitude.

What conflicting and torturous emotion and days afterward, were needless to tell-but if I were to receive similar news of him. My slowly there stole through the vexing tumult a curiosity was quite natural. sense of relief. I felt as if I had escaped from some terrible fire, and was safe, and the wounds healing sufferingly and slowly. A strange pleasure mingled with the suffering, for I experienced a sense of security that I had not known through all the years of my alienation without our own consent, and in the course of from home and kindred. I had solid ground

under my feet, dry and desert though it were. When I was calm enough to carefully examine the state of affairs, I understood in part how they had come to be as they were. I could not understand clearly, for there are mysteries that baffle the best of us, how my aunt had contrived to make the rector marry her, managing having been effected, was concealed, plainly had reference to the fortune which her assumption of poverty and widowhood ultimately se-

And verily she deserved her reward, for she had suffered the martyrdom of ten years of Ludiam. steadfast hypocrisy, and privation amounting often to actual suffering; and all with such persistent firmness, that even her husband never

suspected her privation. I did not meet the rector for a good many days-he purposely avoided me, I think, but when we did meet he was composed-a little pale and silent, but even more kind than usual. At the tea-table he insisted on making my tea very sweet, and gave me two French rolls, eating none himself, though he was specially fond of them. He felt, he said, the greatest delight in his new freedom from restraint and discrimination. Certainly I should not have suspected

his joy, if he had not thus avowed it. He called me Woodbird and other pretty names, and by various shallow efforts endeavored to make all things seem as they used to. or rather that nothing different had ever been. He and I had been tenderly attached, as why

should we not be still. As we sat together on the evening that con claded my life in town, my aunt left us for a moment to give some instructions to the borrowed girl, who was officiating in the kitchen. and taking my hand he said, with a sort of pious affectation, that I was the dearest lamb of all his flock, and that he would gladly have sheltered me from the rough winds-but it might not be, and I, he hoped, was as much reconciled to the

ordering of Providence as himself. The day following, he preached a great sermon on the excellence and beauty of Christian sincerity.

The marriage was published, and, in the most elaborate mourning, my aunt went to the rectory to live.

Some of the parishioners objected to the protracted concealment of the marriage, and at first refused to call, but when the fortune the bride had just inherited was published too, the mos; obstinate yielded-and indeed the conclusion was general that the proceeding on the part of my relatives was the properest in the

Ladies presented themselves adorned with caps and capes and collars which my aunt had wrought upon many a weary day, but ventured no inquiry about the seamstress she used to

Bundles of presents came in instead of bundles of work, and the coveted gentility so long counterfeited was received at last.

Let us draw the curtain upon the more se cluded hours of our much envied friends, lest we should hear barsh recriminations, and see faces written all over with desolation. When I returned to the old homestead I was

pearly five years older than when, happy and full of hope, I left it. I returned indifferent, doubting, weary, and with listless hands took up my old cares.

I was as a stranger in a strange land-some used to know were married, some gone to new had been pulled down-new ones put up, fences changed and roads opened. I could hardly believe at first it was home I was come to.

Mr. Ludlam's house was shut up, and looked

"If happiness depends on love, is it not that I half despised, for I was become the was best-for though he was dear to me. I had as if it would soon fall to pieces, and Mrs. Ludlam had been dead nearly three years. Could all this be possible; and yet the greatest change was in myself.

Only my mother was the same, loving, patient, cheerful, and full of hope. My poor father was a good deal cast down, and began to show signs of the hard work he had done, the your service; you shall have everything but disappointments he had known, and the many years he had lived.

He often said we might have a new house, and a carriage to ride in, if we had some of Laura's money, but my mother replied that the old house was dearer than a new one could be, and as for the carriage, why she was thankful we were able to walk. Laura was not so happy in her riches, she used to say, as she in the

My life in town had quite distinguished me, and our country neighbors paid me many respectful attentions, but in all the tea-drinkings She dilated into shining and glossy and and merry-makings, I missed Archibald .smooth beauty, as she bent toward us, but I Eagerly I caught at whatever was said of him. shrank away from the hand she extended to and carefully I put one thing with another, and me-I thought it would feel clammy and snake. tried to piece out his history, but after all they were poor, unsatisfactory glimpses that I caught of him.

He had never returned home after first leaving it, which was soon after my going to townhe had passed through college with great honors traveled abroad, and was so much changed as scarcely to be recognized by those who had seen him-these were the main facts that came to my knowledge. There was rumor of an engagement to a beautiful and rich young lady, and the story ran that this was the secret of his protracted absence.

I wondered whether he had grown handsome -if the lady he was to marry were really pretty, and if he had quite forgotten me. I supposed he had-it was enough like his faithless sex; I was sure I did not care; nevertheless I grew highly indignant in view of the supposition. I would probably have the same curiosity controubled me that night, and for many nights cerning any other young man I had ever known,

If he were to come back some day with a

cross, homely wife, and find me single and looking as well as ever, what would he think? Probably nothing about me_I hoped and believed he would not still I could not help asking such questions-chiefly for the want of other occupa-The autumn had been a month with us, and I had been at home a year-pretty well sobered

went one night to the mesdow to bring home the cows as of old. I heard a step going along the dry leaves of the woods, and paused and listened and looked. and smelling the ground. I made haste to scramble over the fence, and fell among the briers. A voice that seemed not all unfamiliar.

from my girlish scorn and foolishness, when I

I turned and stood face to face with Archibald I blushed and trembled, and tears in spite of

called off the dogs, and a strong arm lifted me.

myself, filled up my eyes. He was not the awkward boy of years ago, but a full-grown, well-developed, and handsome man. His greeting was cordial and kind-he spoke of my parents, of his long absence, and of the changes time had made in both of us, but he was no wise sentimental-indeed he seemed to have forgotten that he ever had been so.

He walked home with me, assisting me over the rough ground, and across the run in the hollow, and talking fast and well all the time. He ate supper with us and remained the evening, all the while appearing happy and full of spirits, but I could not feel, for the life of me that I had anything to do with his happiness. In fact, he conversed chiefly with my parents. Once when something was said about repairing the old place, I ventured to inquire whether

it was with a view of remaining there. "I think so," he said,-" my charming neighbors would be enough to induce my stay, if there were no other motive to keep me; and besides, my old idea of love in a cottage," no added gayly, " must be carried out." He was caressing one of his dogs as he spoke.

laughed, lightly, as if the foolish passion of the boy had become the jest of the man. "And so it is really true that you have found some one to share the cottage with you?" ask-

forgetful of my existence, apparently; and he

ed my mother. "I hardly know," he replied, "I have enreated a lady to do so, but she is so beautiful. so accomplished, and so above me in every way, I am afraid she will never condescend to my humility."

General laughter followed this innocent declaration, but I was terribly vexed and joined with a bad grace. Archibald noticed this, I thought, and as some excuse for my non-participation in the merriment, I complained of headache, that convenient subterfuge of woman since the world began; and Archibald, begging pardon for having, in the renewal of old happiness, trespassed on established hours, bid us good-night with gay courtesy, whistled his dogs and went away.

If I had complained of headache falsely, I might have done so in truth, before the night was gone.

In every way this interview was most unsatisactory to me; Archibald had outgrown me in beauty, in knowledge, in everything-his admiration of me, among the rest—as through all his praise of me, and many expressions of tielight at meeting me, he contrived to make me feel. I feared I had betrayed how deeply I was annoyed, and I thought if I had all to do over again. I would behave with such dignified propriety as should make him feel that I had little care as to what he thought of me. If I had not blushed and trembled on meeting him, I would have been glad. I wondered how countries, and some were dead. Old houses could have been such a simpleton. Then I would try to think he had not noticed it-or perhaps attributed it all to my fall among the briers, as was natural. In fact, it was nothing, and I did not care what Archibald thought, nor

that I cared nothing for him, that I would.

But Archibald gave me few opportunities of displaying my indifference, and to those few displays manifested an unosteutatious carelessness that discomfited and shamed me.

One evening when he came to ask my father's advice about the new house he was building, I retired to my own room a little in advance of my usual hour, in order to show him that my movements were altogether independent of him.

He said as he bade me good-night he was sorry to be deprived of my excellent company, and should send with me to my sick bed his warmest sympathy, but this pretty speech was for polite-ness take, evidently, and he did not once raise his eyes as he made it from the newspaper, the political news of which he was gleaning. I remarked that his visit was prolonged that night more than usual, and that there was no diminution of pleasure in the laughter that came up to the gloomy silence of my chamber.

He came one day with a pretty nosegay in his hand, and when I admired the flowers, he wove them into a chain, which he put round the neck of his favorite hound. Another time when I admired a delicate blossom which he wore in his vest, he asked me if I would oblige him by pressing it so that he might send it in a letter to you." one whose excellent taste he was sure would find pleasure in it, if I did.

I said it would delight me, but I gave bitter emphasis to the words, I think; and when he afterwards inquired for the dried flower it happened that I could not find it! He smiled ironically and left me-to search for another, as he said.

To the young woman who reads this I need scarcely say that these things were excessively provoking.

As the days and the weeks went by, and I tried to make him feel that I was not in love with him, I became thoroughly so, and secretly felt that he was aware of it.

At last the cottage was completed, and the beauty and simple elegance of the furnishing were the theme of the neighborhood-a housekeeper was installed, and the new mistress was expected with more than the usual interest country people are likely to feel in such events, for Mr. Ludlam was become a man of mark in the neighborhood.

Among my most admiring friends was a pretty young widow of the name of Gilman; she knew all my history, and felt the deepest interest in seeing my marriage with Archibald consummated. She owned a little farm, and was also possessed of a pretty face, and a pretty little boy three years old. She had been very happily married, and was a firm believer in the indestructible nature of love, and insisted greatly to my comfort that if Archibald had ever cared for me be did so yet.

Early one morning she came with a glowing face and quite out of breath to tell me of an ingenious plan she had, to effect an explanation and reconciliation between myself and "Arch.

She would give her little boy a birth-night party, to which all the neighbors should be invited, so that Arch. should never suspect that it was gotten up especially for him. Of bourse miles from ours, he would come home with me, and if he did not say something during that long walk, why he never would !

I told her there was nothing to say, that Archibald cared nothing about me, and a good deal more to the same effect, but she would not if I repeated it? and do you think she would hear of it, and indeed I would not admit the truth of my assertions to myself, for I secretly hoped and believed he would revive the old

I had never taken such pains with my toilet when the great scholarly rector was to see me as I did for this occasion—the pink dress and the white dress and the blue dress, all were tried by turns, and none suited my fancy, though all had previously given me satisfaction. Sally Gilman at length decided that I should wear the pink dress-that was the most youthful she thoughtand clovers, white and red, in my hair, which she thought would be quite irresistible.

The night came, and I was early at Mrs. Gilman's in gay apparel and gay humor. Hope was almost lost in despair before Archibald came, but he did so at last.

"Now," whispered Mrs. Gilman, "he will ask you to dance-see, he is coming this way!' And sure enough he did come that way, but it was to lead out Mrs. Gilman and not me.

When he returned her to my side he said, running his glance from my head to my feet, as if in astonishment.

"Really you are looking quite like a poppy among corn, in your gay attire." I was annoyed-angry with him and with my-

self for the display of vulgar taste I had made, and I said scornfully that I had not made my soilet with reference to him, but regretted exceedingly to shock his superior refinement.

The remainder of the evening he devoted almost exclusively to Mrs. Gilman, calling her Sally, as he did years agone, and evidently entering into the flirtation with the highest zest. Now he carried her little boy on his shoulder, and now coquetted with her lap dog, never so much as bestowing a look or a smile upon me.

As I was tying my bonnet to go home, expecting momently that he would present himself as my escort, I beheld him complacently offer his conduct to the homeliest old maid of all the I was now thoroughly satisfied that his aims

and interests in life were altogether separate from me, and was therefore pleasantly surprised when a few days after the eventful evening, he presented himself, bright and smiling as a May morning, and invited me to ride in his handsome phæton; the new house was completed, and he would like to show it to me. I manifested an indifference not very flattering

to him, but nevertheless accepted his proposal, and we were soon on the way.

When I was quite in his power he said I must gibly written, and will, we think, do good. forgive his setfishness-of course he was aware that I had no interest in his affairs, but he wished my advice about the placing of one or two articles of furniture before he should bring home Mrs. Ludlam, and he feit that for old memory's sake, I would be charitable enough to oblige him.

I replied that nothing could give me such pleasure as the ability to serve Mrs. Ludlam, but the tone, in spite of my effort to the contrary, was less gracious than I meant it to be. and betrayed something of what I really felt.

He thanked me, and said Mrs. Ludlam would thank me too when she came to know me-I reminded him of her sometimes-she was just what I might have been under the same infu-

I found my hands trembling a little, so painful were my emotions, but locking them tightly to- gone to pot."

for him either. I would live to show him yet gether-turned my face away-made a despe-

rate effect to raily, and said, with forced gaiety,
"Is she pretty?"
"Of course, I think so," he replied, "but suppose she will not generally be called beantiful; in truth she is not so pretty as you were five years ago."

He looked close in my face as he said this, and I felt that he saw my lip tremble, and the indignant color rush up from my heart, for I was rexed that he should thus coldly allude to my faded face. I could not have spoken in a steady voice, and was rilent.

He seemed not to see my displeasure, and continued to expatiate upon his betrothed as though nothing in the world could so well entertain me.

After enumerating her accomplishments, and ingering delightedly on the peculiar and indeflaable charms which he said I could never understand till I made her personal acquaintance, he added carelessly and humorously,

"She has lived in town you know." "Lived in town !" I repeated, forgetting the air of indifference I had meant to maintain, "I wish I never had."

"Do you? Why? I think your going to town to live was most excellent fortune to

"Why?" I asked, making the word as short and sharp as possible.

"Simply," he replied, "because otherwise we might have been married." "And that would have been the bane of al

your happiness!" "Oh, no," he answered, without the least hastiness, and evidently admitting my infer-

I was deeply mortified, and so angry, that on intering the house I scarcely saw the beauty and elegance about me.

I looked pale, Archibald said, and he kindly offered his arm, but refusing assistance, I folowed him mechanically and with no pretence of interest, from room to room, till the round was completed, and we stood again in the pleasant little parlor, when I announced my anxiety to return home as soon as possible.

"But you will go to the garden first," Archihald said, putting his arm about my waist, and drawing me toward the door that opened to the west, where the sun was gone down, and the clouds reddening gloriously above the woods. No, I would not go to the garden-I was already weary with his ostentatious display.

preferred to go home at once. "But I have a story to tell," he said, "and the garden is beautiful just now-if Mrs. Ludlam should prove to have so stubborn a will what should I do with her?"

He had drawn me to the sofa as he spoke, and now sat with his arm about my waist awaiting my answer.

I would have risen, but he detained me, saying I must not go till he had told the story-it was all about his kye-making with the Mrs. Ludlam that was to be. He looked close in my face as he spoke, and I felt my lips trembling.

"Well," he began, "I was wretchedly in love long before she cared anything about me." My eyes filled with tears at this point, but he

woods, I besought her to grant me one moment, and falling on my knees I told her all my heart was in her keeping, and while I told it. trembling, fainting, dying almost, she fell asleep-do you think she would go to sleep now allow me to call her dear Caty? She made me say Catherine then."

I was crying outright now, and without waiting an answer, he wiped my tears and kissed me many times, and said he bad always loved that saucy coquette, and should as long as he lived, for she was become the gentlest, tenderest and best of women new.

I laughed and cried and scolded and petted Archibald all at once, and called him a thousand pet names, though I told him his own plain and once despised name was prettiest of all, and it would be my pride and honor to bear it as long as I lived.

So, through the soft evening shadows we rode ome_hetrothed at last.

New Publications.

CONSUMPTION. By DR. W. W. HALL. Redfield, New York. For sale by C. G. Henderson & Co., Philada.

We are inclined to think this a valuable treatise on a subject of certainly great importance. At all events, it deserves to be widely read and well considered. Dr. Hall finds that the largest number of victims to this disease comes from the class of persons who are confined in indoor employments, those especially which demand no activity for the feet. The persons least liable to the complaint are those in good circum-

stances ;-people of moderate means and wants, who take life easily. Dr. Hell states that con sumption, even in its last stages, when nearly one half of a whole lung is utterly destroyed, may be permanently arrested. This statement he sustains with argument and evidence of much weight. The cause of the disease he declares to be imperfect nutrition and impure blood, arising in all cases from an imperfect digestion and the breathing of an impure atmosphere. The cure is the large employment of out-door activities, involving the breathing of a pure atmosphere, the working off by exercise of the useless, decaying, and dead particles of the body, and the securement of a good appetite and a vigorous digestion, which, by imparting substantial strength, increase the ability for exercise. He gives with minute circumstantiality the various measures to be employed for the arrest and cure of the disease. Among these he says, quoting Sydenham, " The palmary remedy in Consumption is daily riding (on horse back) which is all in all." We commend the work to our readers. It is simply and intelli-

FRE WIGWAM AND THE CABIN. By W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. Redfield, New York. For sale by C. G. Henderson, Phila.

Mr. Simms has held, for many years, an honorable place in American literature. He is ead and relished in all parts of the country, and will continue to be as long as his works maintain their present high character. Judging by the thirteen stories comprised in this volume. the veteran shows no sign of flagging power. They are Southern in locality, scenery, and characterization, but of wide interest. Most of hem are strongly dramatic, and abound with incidents of Indian, plantation, or backwoods

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "He's been believed for many years, that the success from any nail mark. And so that lying "spi- forces there, amounting to 800 men. The result

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON. EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

All the Contents of the Post are Set b Expressi for it, and it alone. It is not a more Reprint of a Buily Paper.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are 89 a year, if paid in adva-83, if not paid in advance. For 64, IN ADVANCE one copy is cent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office :

Twenty (and one to the getter up of Ciub.) 20,00 Persons residing in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA mastermit TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.
ADDITIONS TO CLUBS,—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions is and at the same time these of the main list do. We will wilingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club and at the mm

time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clube must always be sent in advance When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if per sible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS .- We cannot under take to return rejected communications. If the article is

PROSPECTUS.

For the information of strangers who may chance to s this number of the POST, we may state that among its ontributors are the following gifted writers :-WILLIAM HOWITT, (OF ENGLAND,) ALICE CARY, T. S. ARTHUR, GRACE GREENWOOD, E. D. R. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, MRS. M. A. DENISON, The Author of "AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL STATEMENT," The Auther of "ZILLAH, THE CHILD MEDIUM," &c., &c. We design commencing in our next number, the fol-

THE WITHERED HEART. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

At the conclusion of Mr. Arthur's novelet, the follow ing will be given as rapidly as they can be published :

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND. An Original Novelet, by the Author of "My Confer don," "Zillab; The Child Medium," &c.

FOUR IN HAND: OR THE BEQUEST. Written for the Post, by GRACE GREENWOOD. CHIP, THE CAVE CHILD;

A STORY OF PENNSYLVANIA An Original Novelet, written for the Post by Mrs. MARY A. DENISON, Author of "Mark, the Sexton," " Home

THE RAID OF BURGUNDY.

A TALE OF THE SWISS CANTONS. By AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Author of "The Lost f the Wilderness," &c., &c. We have also the promise of a SHORT AND CONDENSED

NOVELET BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

a run through about six or eight numbers of the Post. In addition to the above list of contributions, we design entinuing the usual amount of FOREIGN LETTERS ORIGINAL SKETCHES CHOICE SELECTIONS MARKETS, THE PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MAR KET. BANK NOTE LIST, &c. Por terms, see the

TO CORRESPONDENTS. M. Wilmington. "Zillah" was written by neithe

in book form. "My Confession" may be purchased, v resume, at any of our city book-stores. PRONOGRAPHY. A correspondent informs us that Phonographic Magazine is published by B. Pitman, at the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. A CORRESPONDENT asks which are the best, and what are the several prices of, sewing machines. If dealers in those articles advertised them, as they ought to do. our readers might know something about them. Respectfully declined: "The Old Man to His Wife. it is certainly poetical, but faulty in construction.

THE WITHERED HEART.

In our next paper we design commencing this novelet, written expressly for the Post, by Mr. T. S. Arthur. We judge it will run through from six to eight numbers.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION. Our report of the proceedings in Congress is unusually full this week, as we desire to lay before our many readers in the country, the recent remarkable developments as to the extent of corruption at Washington. That which has been generally believed to exist, is now fully proved to be something more than mere idle slander. Four members of the House from the State of New York, and one from Connecticut-Messrs. Gilbert, Edwards, Matteson and Welch are so seriously compromised, that the Com. mittee of Investigation have submitted resolutions that they be forthwith expelled from the House of Representatives. As it further anpears that Mr. Simonton, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, has received money for aiding in the passage of several be no longer allowed to occupy a Reporter's desk in the House. The evidence, it will be noticed, also compromises, in some degree, Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, Mr. Greeley is absent, prosecuting a libel suit against an Iowa paper, growing out of this very matter; but he asserts in a letter, that he never received a cent of the thousand dollar check in question, but simply acted the part of a friend in carrying the check to New York, and drawing it in a certain contingency. He further

I was nearly five months in daily attendance apon the doings of the present Congress, and furing that time I never was paid nor promised one mill for anything I did or tried to do in Washington to advance any interest whatever.

Of course, it is simple justice that all these individuals implicated, should have a fair and impartial hearing. If it should appear, after such a hearing, that the four members of Congress referred to, are guilty of that with which they stand charged, we trust that they will be summarily expelled from the Legislative Hall or party can interpose in their behalf, if their guilt should be undeniable, without receiving a pertion of the stain upon his or its own

It is a matter of some significance that the ersons involved, with one exception, should all cause of the vast enterprise and undoubted enof the great capitalists of that city in their rit's" story was put to rest.

schemes, was often quite as much owing to the unscrupulous application of their means, as to papers through the letters of Washington correspondents, &c., has exerted, as we think, a corrupting influence upon the country at large. The business men of Philadelphia, and other large cities, Eastern and Western, beholding the great pecuniary rewards of unscrupulousness, have been tempted to become equally unscrupulous in their turn. While, upon the New York capitalists thomselves, the effect seems often to have been to make them lose all sense of shame, and to embolden them to carry onalmost unblushingly, their prodigious schemes of Congressional corruption and legislative

plunder. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not are by nature worse than other men-for that matter, a very large proportion of them were born in other cities, and even in other nationswe mean simply to call attention to the fact that in such great whirlpools of trade, where the "almighty dollar" becomes the almost exclusive object of a frenzied pursuit, those considerations of morality which stand so often in the way of the car of Mammon are apt to be most frequently disresarded.

But we trust and believe that the Report of this Investigating Committee will have a very beneficial effect, not only upon members of Congress, but upon the business men of the whole Union. It will be a lesson to all of them, to avoid even slight deviations from the plain path of rectitude. Accustomed as many have been to discriminate between the giver and the taker of a bribe, as if all the offence were in the latter, and none in the former, their eyes may now be opened a little to the fact that were there no givers there could be no takers. Men comparatively honest, who have been half-thoughtlessly led into a connivance at corruption, in order to forward great business interests, may now be forced to consider the matter in all its bearings. In a large majority of cases, we are inclined to believe the effect of such consideration will be a firm recoil from anything of the kind hereafter. Honestly, if we can; but not at all, if not honestly-will be the decision of many whose interests lead them to the doors of legislative halls. For they will see, if they have a reasonable degree of honesty and patriotism in their natures, that to aid in corrupting the legislators of a land, is that popular barrier which is the only safeguard against the natural inroads of Executive tyranny. No Republic can easily be changed into a Despotism, until the masses of the people have lost their faith in either the ability or the honesty of the legislative body. But when the representatives of a people become contemptible in their eyes, it is as easy as lying and perjury were to Louis Napoleon, for some Cæsar or Cromwell to sweep such checks and trammels aside, and to dye his robes an imperial purple in the heart's blood of his country.

SWINDLING AND SUPERSTITION.

The Johanna Southeote imposture on a smaller scale, has been lately revived in Philaphis. A German woman named Anna Maister is now under arrest, together with her as sistant, Caroline Venner, both oharged with defrauding a number of persons by representing that she would send their souls to heaven for certain pecuniary considerations. The silly persons who were duped on these pretences were all German women (no men were admitted to the society formed.) most of them poor, and some of them losers to a considerable extent. The evidence given in the hearing before Alderman Enue, went to show that the principal in the swindling scheme, Mrs. Maister, a lady with a long nose, turned up at the end, and equally prepossessing in her general appearance, represented to her disciples, two hundred in number, that she was the daughter of God and the Holy Ghost, and sister of Jesus Christ. Acting upon their belief of this assertion, she induced them to give to her as "an offering to God" considerable money, several silk dresses, silver pitchers, gold bracelets, pencil cases, watches, rings and other valuables. The husbands of the women, have, of course, been the losers. One man, whose wife was a devoted disciple of the impostor, has lost, it is said, over a thousand dollars. On one occasion an assessment of five dollars was levied on each member-notice being given that such was the behest of God in order that Mrs. Maister might have a gold watch and chain, to enable her to be a fitting companion for Christ when she ascended to heaven. Thus, at a single stroke, Mrs. Maister realized one thousand dollars! In these pious operations she was assisted by another lady with red cheeks, and a similarly turned up nose, the Caroline Venner above mentioned; and also a third person, a Mrs. Miller, of the conformation of whose nose we are not informed, but whose appetite for money, jewelry, and silk dresses appears to have been equally voracious. A warrant for the arrest of this person has been issued, and bills—and thus prostituted the influence which the two others have been committed to his position gives him-it is recommended that he answer at court. It seems incredible that such a barefaced imposture should obtain credit with even the meanest understandings, but the fact is indisputable.

WHO THEY ARE. Our readers no doubt have observed the flirtation going on for some time past in the western heavens. Two bright stars-" particular" ones, too, we are led to believe by their conduct-gradually approached one another until it seemed as if they were about, "like kindred drops, to mingle into one"-when, presto, some unkind word seemed to be spoken, and they began gradually to separate, until now they are no longer within speaking distance. These two "parties" are Jupiter and Venus-the latter her captivating sex. Venus, we should judge from her appearance, has been playing the coquette; and Jupiter, to judge from his dull glowering, has been jilted.

ANOTHER SPIRITUALIST HUNBUG .- A medium disclosure relative to the mode in which a boy really came to his death. The "spirit's" disclosure called in question the character of a reboy, drove a nail into his skull, and then hung Greytown. belong to New York. It is significant, be- the body in the barn where it was found. Such ergy of the business men of our sister State, jury had to take up and examine the corpse, and more particularly of our sister city. It has which was found with the skull entirely free

SOMEWHAT CURIOUS. Swedenbarg, in one of his volumes, in treattheir undeniable energy and other business quaing of the nations of the earth, states that a very at New York on the 22nd inst., with dates to
lifecations. This belief, flading utterance in the highly developed people exist in the interior of the 7th, is unimportant. In England, Parliaso far out of the way in his assertion. A con-

The researches of Rev. Mr. Bowen, just re-

urned from Central Africa, vie in point of imortance and almost of romance, with those of Dr. Livingstone. If there is less of adventure, there is more by far of practical usefulness in the valuable discoveries he has made. He has brought to light a new kingdom, in fact, or rather a series of kingdoms, of a high degree of mean to imply that the citizens of New York civilization, in the very heart of Africa, and abilah a profitable commerce. Two hundred miles back from the mouth of the Lagor river. in the Bight of Benin, lies the kingdom of Yoruba. It contains about 2 000,000 of inhabiants. There are other kingdoms around, simiar in character. There are cities as populous as Philadelphia, and civilized in a very nigh degree, and characterized by an active commerce. singularly honest are the people, that it is the ustom of the merchants to expose their goods within reach of customers, affer the price, and take no further trouble about watching or selling himself, and leaves the money in its place. is even more singular, is that they claim to be and seem really to be, of an Arabian stock originally, and have in their possession beads and other ornaments, not unlike those now found only among the tombs of Egyptians, Mr. Bowen. who is a man of considerable research, is to publish his discoveries on these and other points.

inderstand working in copper and fine brass, and they make the best kind of morocco leather. The country is elevated, healthy, cool, free from the low country fevers. Europeans can easily live there. The natives have fine profiles, and are quite different from the natives of the coast. They are anxious for missionaries and teachers to go among them. The King of Yoruba has been most hospitable and urgent for Mr. Bowen to come and live in his country, and has freely given donations of land and house to encourage this. Other princes vie with these offers, so that missions in that country will be at once seif-supporting. It is is one of the Inest openings for science and commerce with the interior yet developed.

A nation whose storekeepers act in the manner above described, are certainly, in point of honesty-a very important branch of moralityto poison law at its very fountain, and to sap far in advance of any Christian action. Our contemporary talks of sending missionaries to them-and this may be very well-but certainly it also would be very well for them to send a few missionaries to us. We are afraid that mmercial relations would not be established between us and them for many years, before it would be as necessary for their storekeepers to keep a sharp look-out upon their customers, as it is now in Philadelphia.

THE MAELSTROM. The statement was recently made in House hold Words, that a nautical and scientific commission appointed by the King of Denmark, had sailed all around and over where the Maelstrem bought on the notes of the parties never paid. Although the Compa was said to exist, but could not find it-the sea be, as in other places. The fishermen on the coast of Norway, it is stated, were all firm believers in the Maelstrom, but no one could point out its location. It is difficult to believe that the existence of such a furious whirlpool, so a word of truth in the statement a generally credited for centuries, should be a nere delusion and yet these facts would seem to warrant such a belief. As it also has been generally stated, however, that in certain states of the wind and tide, the Maelstrom is comparatively barmless, the commission may have happened to visit the whirlpool in one of its gentler moods, and thus their report of its nonexistence be partially accounted for

WHOOP, WHOOP, HURRA!-The hoop fashion exploded !- such is the highly important anouncement from Paris. The Empress Engerie has made her appearance in public without any crinoline or hoops—and of course the whole feminine world is preparing to follow suit. As this coup d'etat in the world of fashion is said to have originated in the brain of Louis Napoeon, mankind at large must give him credit at least for one good deed. The lady who wears a hoop after this announcement, is decidedly out of date, vulgar, behind the times. The price of rattan and whalebone undoubtedly will be seriously affected. Barricades of hoops no onger will flaunt in the breeze at the doors of the shopkeepers. The pavements again will be wide enough for two. Gentlemen no more will be covered over in omnibusees by indecorous skirts. The reign of a hateful and vulgar monstrosity, - which has existed just long enough to prove that the women of this geneation are not so much wiser than their great-

THE CABINET .- The Washington Unionprint which we suppose is at least as well informed as any other, while disclaiming official authority, gives the following as the rumored cabinet of Mr. Buchanan:

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

John B. Floyd, of Virginia, Secretary of

A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, Secretary of the Navy.

Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Isterior.

J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster Isaas Toucey, of Connecticut, Attorney Ge-

It is stated further by telegraph from Washngton, that Mr. J. Giancy Jones has written to Mr. Buchanan, requesting, for the harmony of the party in Pennsylvania, to be left out of the being much the most brilliant, as is natural to Cabinet. It is well known that Mr. Forney is strenuously urged for Postmaster General by a large portion of the Democrats in this State.

NICARAGUA.-Walker's situation is a matter of doubt, amid the conflicting accounts. Seve ral battles have recently taken place, but, as we in Nassau, New York, recently made an awful judge from the opposing statements, without decisive issues. The Filibusters claim a triumph which they have so foully disgraced. No man who accidentally hung himself some years ago, in one of them, but as they retired after the conpracticing circus feats in his father's barn, flict, with several of their officers mortally wounded, they probably had not much to boast of. At last advices, the Nicaraguans had spectable lady of the vicinity, who, it was drawn off from, and were in the vicinity of Graaverred, to conceal her misdeeds, known to the nada, awaiting the arrival of ammunition from

The last accounts from Gen. Walker are to was the excitement produced, that a Coroner's Feb. 2nd. He was then at San Jaan del Sur with 800 men. He had established his headquarters at Rivas, and was concentrating all his of the conflict seems very uncertain.

was to have been

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The foreign news by the Asia, which are highly developed people exist in the interior of the 7th, is unimportant. In England, Parlia-Africa. When we read this, some year or two ment assembled on the 3rd inst., and debated ago; in glancing through a volume of Sweden- the Persian and Chinese wars, Earl Gray callporg that a friend had loaned us, we could ed for a despatch written by himself when in scarcely avoid smiling. But, from recent de- office, prohibing the English local authorities relopments, it appears that the learned, and, as from taking active measures without referring his followers contend, inspired Swede, was not to the Home Government. The Queen's speech. read at the opening of Parliament, reiterates the Government falsehoods in relation to the difficulty with China. Whatever grounds the British Government may have had for complaint against the Chinese officials, it is at least certain that it commenced hostilities on a false pretence, and that the measures it has taken to procure redress have been barbarous and cruel.

In the course of a Parliamentary discussion on the character and operations of the Hudson's Bay Company, in which it was suggested by several speakers that that monopoly be broken up, and the lands thrown open to emigration, Mr. Laing alluded to the tide of emigration now . setting towards Minnesota, and said that the only mode of averting a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from the American emigrants overstepping the borders and squatting upon the English territhem. When any one wants the goods, he helps tory, would be the annexation of the Hudson, What Bay territory to Canada. The British troops are still operating in Per-

sia. Spain is a toiling and troubling caldron, smoking and seething to no apparent purpose, as usual. The Government appears to be mere contest between partisans, greedy for place. Ferdinand Bomba, King of Naples, has They have but little mechanical art, but they signed a treaty with the Argentine Republic for the reception of the political prisoners who are to be pardoned when they will beg for pardon, and then exiled! The gentle Bomba has communicated this treaty, accompanied with hind sulting offer of pardon and exile, to all the Si prisoners in the kingdom. The result is not

A FINANCIAL EDITOR .- Br a condensed mary of a recent trial, which we find cred ted to the New York Express, it seems that money editor of the New York Herald, Mr. E. W. Hudson, was interested with other N Yorkers, in the "Potosi and Missouri Lead Company." To show how money-editors ma nage matters sometimes, we quote as follows:-The Herald Money-Editor's Stock Jobbing

Operations were further investigated this morn

ing, in the Superior Court, before Justice Wo ruff. The Money-Editor, Mr. E. W. Hude ome queer facts about how the Potosi and Missouri Lead Company was gotten up. tain other parties, among whom were the L lands, of the Metropolitan Hotel, Albert Ham ton, C. Morehead, O. D. Hallenbeck and other agreed to pay \$500 each towards \$2,500, to be used in starting the above Company.

Hudson was looked upon by the rest as a so of Executive Committee, and he took the entire management of the concern. He hired the plaintiff, Bonner, who now sues for his salary, to go out to Potosi as superintendent of the mines, 250 acres of mineral land hav

although it never was really in operati

yet Hudson testifies that he himself

article and put an advertisement in the static g that the Potosi Company had de dividend of two and a half por cent, Mr. Hudson swears that he knew the wrote the article, but he supposed the divid and presumed the article and ad were inserted to get purchasers to ny's stock. Yet he avers that it never was in-tended to be a Stock Company, but a sort of commercial partnership, in which he was the His counsel moved a non-suit on the of Mr. Hudson's testimony, on the grethere was no proof of the Potosi conce Stock Company, or even a regulariy of partnership, for it came out through other wit-nesses that all the books and papers of the Company were lost, and the original subscriptions could not be found. The motion was denied. The case is a pretty severe criticism on the reliability of the Heraid's money article.

THE TRANSMISSION OF SMALL SUMS BY MAIL. -We are pleased to learn that the Post-Office Committee of the House of Representatives, contemplate submitting a bill for the safe and convenient remittance, by mail, of small sums of money, not exceeding \$25, by means of orders to be drawn by one Postmaster upon another. Such a system has existed for some time in Great Britain, and to the very great convenience and profit of very many parties. Publishers, especially, are very much interested in this matter. The present system of registering letters is admitted on all hands to be a failure, T and some contend worse than a failure. Mr. Godey, of the Lady's Book, says that nine out of ten of his losses are registered letters-the registry seeming to serve no useful purpose, while it points out to the rogues where the mograndmothers as we had thought—is fortunately nev is. Publishers are in the habit of writing to the Post-Office Department when they less a money letter, which is very frequently, but nothing seems to come of it. That is generally the end of the matter. Our losses by the mails, for several years past, have amounted to about sight hundred dollars a year, and doubtiess of thren of the press can all relate similar ences. We do hope, therefore, that the above alluded to will be speedily matered, passed into a law before the adjournment Congress.

> The Boston Despatch, ridicaling that morbid and vulgar curiosity which leads to stand gaping for hours before the which a murder has been committed portrait of "the man who lived in the same street with Dr. Burdell," and another of "the man that Dr. Burdell once spoke to."

> FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. -- We are request. ed to appounce that the Ampal Commencement of the Female Medical Coll ne, will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 2 Concert Hall, Chestnut Street.

THE CABINET .- The latest rumor as to net, puts the name of W. C. Alexander for

DEATH OF DR. KANE -Dr. Kane died in by the Cahawba; they were received with ruff to Louisville, on their way to Philadelphighest honors were paid the remains by officials of Havana, as they were coaveyed

Boston, Feb. 23.-Mr. Sumper stair ion to-day, to resume his seat in the S proceed to Europe, in the Fulton, on the 7th of March. The President has approved the Coinage Bill,

ff? The sugar cane cuttings brought to New Or by the "Relief" prove to be nearly worthless. more than one box out of six are good.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FEBRUARY 28, 1857:

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Unnaval Scene in the House. -Report of the Corruption Committee. - Recommendation of the xpulsion of Four Members of Congress .- The Testimony Given.

SERATE .- On Feb. 16th, Mr. Weller presented the credentials of Mr. Gwin, U. S. Senator from California, Who was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Pessenden presented the credentials of Mr. Hamlin, elected U. S. Senator from Maine for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, to pay to Massachusetts \$307,000, the balance due that State for disbursements during the war of 1812. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Fish, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate whether any, and if so, what additional legislation is required to insure the transmission through the post-office. and delivery to persons to whom directed, of the public ents franked by members of Congress.

On Feb. 17th, Mr. Seward's bill to perfect the home aluation principle in the Tariff Act of 1846 was laid on the table at his own instance, in order to avoid embarmement to its consideration by Mr. Adams' amendment, to exempt railroad from from duty. It is his intention to call it up at a future day.

The bill conferring to the several States the swamp and overflowed land therein passod

The bill to increase the pay of Army officers passed thout amendment.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to laquire into expediency of exploring the river Niger, in Africa. On motion of Mr. Brodhead, a resolution was adopted eting the Committee on Commerce to inquire into expediency of authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy, under the direction of the President, to emwouch officers as they may think proper, to make exploration and verification of the several surveys ady made for a Ship Canal near the Isthmus of Dato connect the waters of the Pacific with the Atlan-

by the A irato and Truando rivers. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reportfavor of printing 27,000 extra copies of the meal part of the report of the Commissioner of Pa-

On Feb. 18th, the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of States coin passed finally, and also a bill supplery to the act of March, 1851, to ascertain and settle land claims in California.

ate took up and passed the bills dividing Misnd Texas each into two judicial districts. bell of New Hampshire, presented a petition from ion, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company,

for a grant of land to enable them to pay the tracted in constructing their road. Oa Peb 19th, the Senate took up the House bill for lief of the people of Kansas, repealing the existing s, and providing for a new election.

Tr. Adams, in order to avoid discussion, moved that bill be laid on the table. The motion was negatived

yous 17; nays 24.

If, Weller renewed the motion to lay the bill on the ble, as it was likely to create discussion and to prevent ion on important matters of legislation. The motion ed to-yeas 30, nave 20

The Submarine Telegraph Bill, with the House amendwas then taken up, when Mr. Hunter moved to refer the bill to the Post-Office Committee. Meens. Thompson, Hunter and Butler opposed the

Ill. and Mesers Rusk Bell, of Tenn., Stuart and Sewated it.

con offered a resolution, which was adopted, the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the ther the lands owned by the United States in ea, Mass., have been sold, as authorized by the of the 3rd March, 1855; and if so, whether they were d at public or private sale, to whom sold, and at what

On Pob. 30th, Mr. Pugh introduced a bill prescribing ie time and manner of electing Senators to Congress by res of the several States, and the form of

Trumbull presented additional papers relative so-called Joint Convention of the Indiana Legisin which Messrs. Bright and Fitch were elected

passed forty-five bills, including one pay to the officers and seamen of the expedition in search . Kane the same rate of pay which was allowed dition under Lieut. De Haven.

Mr. Wright presented the credentials of John R.

Thompson, relected United States Senator from New

On Peb. st, the Senate considered the House bill, athorising the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and state Government, preparatory to admission snoved an amendment, that none but citithe United States be entitled to vote with refer-

formation of a Constitution and State governle was in favor, of confining the privilege of voting to citizens of the United States native or natural. in the formation of all organic laws. Mr. Brothead was in favor of the amendment be-

ause he believed the right of suffrage was co-ordinate

with the right of citizenship. Brown concurred with Mr. Brodhead.

proper, stating that in several instances persons had n constituted citizens of some of the States who were ot citizens of the United States.

Mr. Seward said that if Congress can permit all the cople of California and Texas to come into the Union as organized States, it can say a class of persons within the United States, who are not citizens, shall exercise the right of suffrage on this, which is a similar occaon. He was in favor of admitting aliens to vote, preelsely for the reason that these new States are to be made chiefly by aliens and foreigners or in a large degree by them; and he believed that this class of immigrants who came to this country are, as a general fact, as intelligent and capable of exercising the functions of selfgovernment as our own educated citizens.

Messrs Bell of Tennessee, Mason, Briggs and Crit aden, advocated, and Messrs. Toucey, Wilson and Clay opposed, the amendment. The amendment was then adopted-yeas 27, navs 24, as

Yeas—Messra Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Briggs, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Criticadea, Erans, Fish, Fitzpatick, Foote, Geyer, Green, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Reid, Rush, Slidell, Thompson of New Jersey, Thompson of Kentucky—27.

Nava—Messrs, Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foster, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Tonoey, Trumbull, Wade, Welter, Wilson, Wright—3. Yeas-Mours, Adams, Bavard, Bell of Tennessee

The test then passed, as did also a bill establishing a

rict in the Gadsden purchase, creating the doe of Surveyor General, granting donations of land to The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to cetablish

State government, &c., was taken up. Mr. Green moved an amendment, extending similar athority to the people of Kansas, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House or REPRESENTATIVES, on Feb. 16th out fifry Benale bills, making appropriations for rivers and harbers, were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

n the further consideration of the Chaffee India Rub her Patent Hill, was disagreed to-year 62, navs 115.

Three hours were spent in a spirited debate on the bill which authorizes the settlement of the claims of a company of South Carolina militia for services in the war of 1812, after which the subject was passed over till Monday next, de House went again into Committee on the Tariff Bill

On Fob. Mr. Wakeman called up Mr. Barbour's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate Sub-marine Tolograph Bill was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office. Carried.

Mr. Joses, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the

table. Negatived—ayes ??, nays 114.

He thes ineffectually moved to refer the bill to the

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the Wr. Jones, of Tennessee, then moved that the further

consideration of the bill be postponed till the 3rd of March, which was negatived-year 74, nays 114. After an earnest debate on the propriety of amending

bill, Mr. Waleman moved to recommit it to the mmittee of Ways and Means, where such smendats as were proper could be made. The motion was

bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, repealing the rules and regulations purporting to be laws. pled at the Shawnee Mission, by a body of men ning to be the Legislature of Kansas, and declaring alid ali the acts and proceedings of that assembly.

A separate vote was taken on the preamble to the bill declaring unjust and unwarranted the seet eaths that are prescribed for voting or helding office in Kansas; that the House Committee of Investigation report that the Legislature was not elected by logal votes, but was ferned upon them by non-residents, in violation of the original Act of the Territory, and having thus usurped legislative power, it enacted local and oppressive laws The preamble was adopted-year 95, nave 68

On Peb. 18th, Mr. Campbell of Ohio reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate Sub-Marine Telegraph Bill, with three separate amendments. They specify that the people of the United States shall have the use of the said aub-marine telegraph line for all time, instead of being limited to fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognizing the equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of the said submarine communication and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same at its terminus on the coast of Newfoundland, and the United States in any contracts to be entered into by such person, persons or association, with that government; provided, that it shall be in the power of Congress, after ten years, to terminate the contract on giving one year's notice.

An ineffectual effort was made to table the bill, which passed, with the above amendments-year 102, nays S1.

The bill will have to go back to the Senate for concur. rence in the amendments The House then went into Committee of the Whole or

the Tariff Bill

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, presented a bill, and explained that it was that reported by the Committee of Wave and Means at the last session, modified by adding various articles to the free list, leaving the item of wool with the provise that all of the value of 15 cts. or less, and 50 cts, and over per lb. at the port of importation, shall be duty free, leaving the intermediate kinds with the present duty of 30 per cent. Lead, hemp, iron and augar re-

six millions directly, and probably from four to six millions indirectly, by the facilities it would give to the masufacturing interests of the community. This, after debate, and the offering of other proposione, was agreed to as a substitute for Mr. Milison's bill, which contemplated a reduction on all the present schedules. The former is still open to amendment. The

main as they are. This bill would reduce the revenue

Committee then rose. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Coinage Bill, making it lawful, for two years, to pay ut at the Mint the new cents authorized to be coined, for the fractional parts of Spanish and Mexican dollars. On Feb. 18th, Mr. Letcher, from the Committee of Ways and Meanst reported a bill extending the time for the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to pay the duty on its finances having been occasioned by the late preva-

lence of Vellow Pever. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed by four majority.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, by direction of the lavestigating Committee, said he had been directed to make a special report in the case of Wm. A. Gilbert, of New York. He moved that the report be printed, and stated that he should move, when the question was determined. to postpone the consideration till Monday next.

Mr. Grow denied that the Committee have the right to make this report, as a question of privilege; they must first obtain leave, especially if the report implicates members of the House.

Mr. Letcher and others, amid the excitement that en sued, loudly demanded the reading of the report. A scene of great confusion and disorder ensued.

Finally, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, read the report in th case of Mr. Gilbert, concluding with a resolution for his expulsion from the House as a member.

The report sets forth the evidence in Mr. Gilbert's case, showing that Sweeney and Triplett were witnesses against Mr. Gilbert, both having been examined sepaately, and given their testimony reluctantly. Allusion s made to summoning witnesses to discredit the testimony of Sweeney, and by the latter to sustain his character. The Committee give their opinion in favor of the truthfulness of Sweeney's statement, made under oath. and offer the following resolutions :

Resolved. That William A. Gilbert, member of this House from the State of New York, did agree with F. F. C. Triplett, to procure the passage of a resolution, or bill, through the present Congress, for the purchase by Congress of certain copies of a book of said Triplett, on the Pension and Bounty Land Laws, in consideration that said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book.

Resolved, That William A. Gilbert did cast his vote on the Iowa Land Bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land, and some stock given, or to be given to him.

Resolved, That William A. Gilbert be forthwith expelled from this House. The report is signed by Messrs, Davis of Maryland

Orr, Warner and Ritchie; Kelsey, the Chairman, dis-

Mr. Grow stated that Mr. Gilbert was not notified of the charges against him.

Mr. Orr replied that a complete copy of the testimony was furnished the accused, and an opportunity given him for his defence. Mr. Grow charged the Committee with having violated

the Constitutional privileges of a member in their Star pecuniary interest in that paper. Chamber proceedings, in summoning witnesses from the streets to blacken his character. It was a proceeding unheard of in the history of the country, and God grant it may be the last. The Committee had taken the evidence of Sweeney, who, his neighbors declare, is not to be be lieved under oath. As to the other witness. Triplett, he was discharged from office for malfensance. This was the kind of testimony adduced.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, replied that the Committee ad not proposed to put any man on trial. They had done what the House ordered them to do. They had examined as to whether there were corrupt combinations among members, as they were directed by almost a unanimous vote. They had taken testimony and reported it to the House, and because that testimony implicates a member t cannot, in the judgment of Mr. Grow, be reported !-Were the Committee sent on a child's errand, to hunt by onspiracies, and then conceal them ?

Mr. Bennett, of New York, did not design attacking any member of the Committee, but questioned their jurisliction. The report was nothing but an ingenious argunent against the accused, coupled with a resolution of expulsion. The Committee should have made a general report only. Sweeney was a poor miserable specimen of degraded humanity. He understood that the report of the evidence was already in the hands of two or three papers in New York, and its publication would have the effect of exciting prejudice against the accused. The accused should have a fair hearing, and he protested against the course of the Committee.

The Speaker decided, as this was a partial report, that the House must determine whether it should be received as a question of privilege.

Mr. Orr said the Committee bad, under the resolution of their appointment, full authority and jurisdiction to make the pending report. It was only a few friends of | Railroad Bill. the accused who discussed the merits of the report before the evidence has seen the light. Gentlemen had anaken disparagingly of the character of the witnesses. As ne of the Committee, he should have been happy to say to the House and to the country that these witnesses were unworthy of belief, but he could not. One had remarkd that Sweeney had been turned out as a doorkeeper of the House, and that he was a miserable specimen of humanity. Only a brief year ago, however, this reviled witness was placed in that office by Mr. Gilbert's influonce and endorsement. Gentlemen should not talk to im of such a witness being infamous in their opinions. and that his mouth should be closed and his lips sealed As to Mr. Triplett being dismissed from office for malfeasance, where was the proof?

Mr. A. K. Marshall and Mr. Humphrey Marshall severally said that they knew Mr. Triplett intimately, as a citizen of Kentucky, and bear their testimony as to his good character. So far from having been dismissed from office, he voluntarily resigned. His character would favorably compare with that of any man in the House.

Mr. Orr-So much for the character of this witness It was total folly for gentlemen to think the Committee have made as expants report. The accused came before them and examined witnesses on every point. He was not refused this privilege in a single lastance.

mittee, but the evidence submitted in the pending case was only a summary, and was calculated to have a preindicial effect in the minds of the public Mr. Allison wanted the report received and printed that the accused might vindicate himself. He wished.

Mr. Kunkel had no doubt of the integrity of the Com-

oo, to vindicate the Committee for performing their duty for which they had been arraigned Mr. Gallaway said if he were in Mr. Gilbert's cond.

Legislature, and pains and penalties for illegal vo- case, and not resort to special pleading. He declared House

ting, and unlawful interference with the rights of himself a friend of Mr. Gilbert, and therefore wished to have a full investigation, in order that justice might be meted out to him. The House was not new trying the man, and he invoked his friends to take a position which they could maintain before the country.

Mr. Wakeman maintained that the Committee had no right to proceed in the investigation of the charges against Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said that there were now in the hands of the Committee three special reports referring to the testimony in general, and a final report in the possession of the Committee, with all the testimony acluding the questions and answers.

Mr. Ritchie said that there was a sort of minority report by the chairman of the Committee All the reports and testimony were ordered to be print

ed. only five members objecting. The further consideration of the subject was then post poned until Wednesday next. Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution, which was adopted

in reporting the proceedings and testiment of the Com-The three remaining special reports of the Committee signed by all the members of the Committee, embody the testimony and each conclude with the following re-

that the clerk pay Prancis H. Smith \$650 for his services

solutions : Resolved, That William W. Welsh did sorruptly sombine with Wm. A. Gilbert, a member of this House from New York, to procure the passage of a resolutio r bill through the House, for the purchase of certain copies of the work of Mr. Triplett, on the pension and bounty land laws, or money to be paid the said Gilbert

on its passage. Resolved, That Wm. W. Welsh did attempt to pro cure money from James R. Sweeney, for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball, from the Committoe on Invalid Pensions at this Congress.

Resolved, That Wm. W. Welsh, member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House They report in the case of Mr. Edwards, of N. York

as follows Resolved, That Prancis S. Edwards, a member of this House from the State of New York, did, on the 23d December last, attempt to induce Robt, T. Paine, member of this House from the State of North Carolina to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience, on a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to said Paine for his support of said bill.

Resolved, That Francis 5. Edwards be and he hereby expelled from this House They report in the ease of O. B Matteson, as fol

OWs: Resolved, That Orsemus B. Matteson, a member this House from the State of New York, did invite par-

the iron imported for their road, some embarrassment of ties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for conveying the Desmoines Grant to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly for the purpose of procuring the passage of said oint resolution through this House. Resolved, That Orsemus B. Matteson, in declaring

that a large number of members, of this House had as sociated themselves together, and pledged themselves each and the other, not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and wilfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be s member thereof.

Resolved, That Orsemus B. Matteson, a member this House, from the State of New York, be, and he is hereby expelled therefrom.

The following is an abstract of the testimony takes before the Committee :-ABSTRACT OF THE TESTIMONY

James R. Sweeney, of Watertown, New York, an ex messenger of the House of Representatives, was asked by Mr. Orr (In the Committee) whether he knew, of his own knowledge, of "any attempt of any member of Congrees to obtain compensation for votes given or to be given upon any measure now pending or that has bee pending during the present Congress !

The witness said he knew of a case in which a mem ber agreed to get a bill or project through the House for a certain amount of money-a book relating to the pension and bounty land laws, by Captain Triplett, o

In stating the circumstances of this case, Mr. Sweene produced the following paper: "The Clerk of the House of Representatives will pay to J. R. Sweeney, out of the appropriation in behalf of

ty land, and other laws, passed at this session of Congress, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, (\$14,500,) for which this shall be the receipt. "August, 1856. The witness said, that this contract, not the written one, but the contract, was entered into in his presence between the nuther of that work and the member of Congrees. At the time no writing was made; figuring was

lone. At a subsequent day the witness was requested to procure that writing. He was asked to get it from Mr. Triplett. By Mr. Orr-By which party ?

Witness-By the member. By Mr. Orr-Then you applied to Mr. Triplett for it Witness-Yes, sir, he gave it to me. I was requested to take it in my own name. I repeat, that in making these statements, I do not disclaim having an in terest in the measure. I simply disclaim having an

By Mr. Orr-Who was the member with whom this contract was entered into in your presence ! Witness-Am I bound to answer the question di

By Mr. Orr-It is the opinion of every member of th Committee that you are required to answer the question and if the decision of the Supreme Court is worth any thing, we are fortified by that. We require you to answer the question

Witness-Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert. The witness subsequently stated that he did not know that he was instructed, in so many words, to pay the money to anybody. By Mr. Orr-Then it was the understanding that it was

be paid to Mr. Gilbert by you ? Witness-That was the understanding at the inteview to which I have referred. As I have stated, I wa not called on afterwards to pay it to anybody.

And at another stage of the examination, he said ! had no distinct recollection, at this time, of hearing any other member, or of hearing Mr. Gilbert, in the presence of any other member, say that they were interested in the bargain to which he had referred. By Mr. Davis-Have you any information going

show that any member of Congress has received money or land, or other valuable consideration, for the vot given by him, on any measure pending, or that has been ending, before the present Congress? Witness-I ask the Committee, as gentlemen and a

lawyers, whether I am bound to answer that question ! By the Chairman-The Committee are unanimously the opinion that you are.

Witness-Then I answer that I have been told by member of Congress that he received a certain amount for his vote and influence in the passage of the Iowa

By Mr. Orr-Who was the member ?

Witness-Hon, Wm. A. Gilbert. In reply to the interrogatory, What was the amount the witness replied, "I do not know whether he receiwed this or not. He said to me that he received sever square miles of land and some little stock." The nego tiation, according to his impression, was made with M Chase, an ex-member of Congress, from New York .-The witness wished to state, under outh, that there was to arrangement between Mr. Gilbert and himself, he which he was to be involved in the matter. Whatever connection he " had with the matter was entered into it onfidence, as a matter of accommodation for the other parties." In no other way than that had he any interest, except what was between the author and

Mr. Swegney, the day after the above testimony was given, said "there was a claim, involving a small amount of money, pending before one of the Committees of the House, which I desired to have favorably re ported, and so stated to the member to whom the paper were referred for examination." He said to me that he had no doubt himself that it was a meritorious claim, but some of the Committee scrutinized such matters closely-or words to that effect-and that he would have to wait a favorable opportunity, or that, perhaps, it might become necessary to use a little money, fifty dolars of so, to make all right. This is all I remember to have been said between us telative to the subject. No

money was paid or demanded, naless that be construed into a demand. By Mr. Warner-What was the nature of the claim ? The witness refused to answer any question as to the nature of the claim or the name of the member, unless the Committee construed such a refusal as a contempt

Witness-It was an invalid pension claim By Mr. Warner ... Who was the claimant Witnes-A widew woman By Mr. Warner - State her name

Witness-Resans Kimball. By Mr. Warner-What was the name of the mem Witness-Wm. W. Walch, o' Connection!

By Mr. Warner-Has that claim been reported Witness-It was reported upon its merits, without any other consideration, as I understand By Mr. Warner-What was your reply when Mr.

Welch stated that it might become necessary to use fifty dollars

Witness-I really do not know that I made any reply, or that we even alluded to the subject between ourselves afterwards By Mr. Warner-There was no money paid for report

ing the claim, as far as you know ! Witness-There has never been a cent paid, as far as I know and believe By Mr. Orr-Did you communicate this to the claim-

ant or to any other person !

Witness-I believe I never told it to but two individuals-one was a member of Congress, and the other a gen-F. F. C. Triplett, being sworn, said he had "never approached any member, upon any subject, with an im-

proper proposition. By Mr. Orr-Have you been brought in contact with any member in that connection ? Witness-I have. I suppose there is nobody who knows the organization of Congress, who expects to

By Mr. Orr-Is that the general reputation of Con-

Witness-That is the general reputation of Congress During the examination of this witness in relation to his order on the Clerk for \$14.500, in the event of the passage of a resolution for the purchase of his book, he said he received a message from a member of Congress that he desired to be introduced to him, and to see him in reference to this book project.

The witness hesitated to give the name of the member the Committee unanimously decided that he was bound to answer the interrogatory.

The witness then named William A. Gilbert, of New York-saying, "of course I had conversations with other members of the House, but this was the only thing that seemed like a deflaite understanding with

a member. The witness further stated that another member of Congress had conversed with him about the book, "the tenor of which was based upon the idea of receiving a part" of the contract; and he recollected that on one occasion the member asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether he (Triplett) would not do what was right, or something of that sort. Question by Mr. Orr-What was the name of that

member ? Witness- Dr. Welch, of Connecticut

On Tuesday, February 3rd, 1857, the Hon. W. A. Gil. pert appeared before the Committee, who informed him that they had adopted the rule of allowing any gentleman who might be implicated to make such statements as he might desire to make, either under oath or without oath. at his option, but the Committee would not regard him

Mr. Gilbert replied that, for his own vindication, he should prefer to make his statement under oath.

Hon. W. W. Welch was present during the foregoing conversation with Mr. Gilbert, and was informed that the Committee would take the same course in respect to

Mr. Welch, on the 4th of February, addressed a statement to the Committee, in which he says he reported the bill for the relief of Roxana Kimball, upon its merits only. "I utterly deny," he continues, "that I ever stated to the witness Sweeney, or to any other person, that it might be necessary to use any sum of money whatever for the procuring of such a report." As to Triplett's testimony, he says that "I never understood from Triplett or any other person, that myself or any other member of Congress would receive any pecuniary benefit from it whatever. No language used by me to Mr. Triplett, could have justly implied such a thing, whatever construction he might put upon it; for, I repeat, no such thing was in my mind: I had several conversations with him upon the subject of his book, and no doubt expressed what I felt, a desire that he might be remunerated for any corrupt bargain or understanding with respect

The Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert also appeared before the Committee on the same day, and submitted a statement under oath, in the course of which he says : " No agreement was made with me by Mr. Triplett, Sweeney, or any other person, whereby I was to have, or did expect to have, any benefit from the passage of the (book) reso lution. I never knew of, or had the remotest idea of the existence of the writing or order, until after it was produced before the Committee."

"In regard to the conversation alleged to have occur red between Mr. Sweeney and myself in reference to my vote on the Iowa Land Bill, I have to say that I have not the slightest recollection of ever having had a conversation with him upon that subject; and I know that I never told him that I was to have seven square miles, or any other quantity of land for my vote.

"I never stipulated for any quantity of land, or any pecuniary consideration, for my vote on that or any other bill. I have voted upon all measures before Congress since I have been a member, according to the dictates of

my judgment, and not from motives of personal gain. "Soon after the organization of the present House Representatives, to wit: the forepart of February, I left the city, and returned home to Jefferson county, New York: that, while at home, I was informed that Sweepey was a communicative and mischief making man, and that I would find him so; that, after this, I had no confidence whatever in him, and that my reservedness in his presence was noticed and spoken of by more than one who boarded at the same house with me, and were occasionally in my room. I can prove that I was not in the habit of talking with him freely, and cautioned others

Hon. Robert T. Paine, sworn .- Said in answer to an interrogatory, that he did not know of an effort to procure a vote for the passage of a bill pending before the House, by holding out a consideration for the support of the bill. Such a consideration was held out by the Hon. Francis S. Edwards, a representative from the State of New York, to him, and the consideration named was \$1,500. He then proceeds to detail the conversation between them, and that the answers to the interrogatory were inferences which he drew. From the conversation, they were such as were impressed upon his mind. The Hon, W. Valk, sworn,-Said that perhaps ten days from the commencement of the present session of Congress, Judge Edwards asked him how he felt to wards the Minnesota Land Bill? To which Mr. Valk replied that he felt hostile to the principle of the bill. As near as he could recollect. Judge Edwards then said. he or his brother (he could not say which) owned considerable land near where the road would pass, and that it would be enhancing the value of these lands very much if that bill could have a favorable vote. Mr. Valk replied that he would look into the merits of the bill. but that he should give it no consideration except upon its intrinsic merits; that he should vote for or against

it, as he thought just. Mr. Francis S Edwards made a statement under oath, in the course of which he says that he had stated to Mr. Paine that he owned lands at La Crosse and near La Crosse, in connection with his brother, which would be materially enhanced in value if this bill passed; that he had friends living in that Territory who felt a deep interest in the passage, who had written to him upon the subject; that it might seem improper that he should feel so much anxiety about this bill, but that he had no interest in it other than the general principle such as he had stated. He did not, in his conversation with Mr Paine, offer, or intend to be understood as offering, any sum of money, either for himself or for any other person of persons, for his vote in favor of any bill whatever. No person ever solicited him to offer or procure any consideration dependent upon the passage of this or any

other bill now before Congress James S. Pike, sworn-Said he was one of the writers of the New York Tribune; and, among other questions. Mr. Orr propounded the following :

"Will you now state any hint or inuendo that may have been thrown out to you by any member of Congress. in which you concluded from it that it was his purpose to subsidise your pen !"

Witness-To come directly to the point, the only instance in which I remember anything of the sort was a case when one of these railroad bills was before Congress, at the last session. A gentleman said to me :-You and Harvey, (Harvey is our regular correspondent -I am rather an amateur-I go and come when I please,) and a few of your clever fellows must have a section of tion, he would not only court but demand an investiga- of the House. The Committee decided that they land." Well, I rather smiled at the suggestion, and revise providing for a new election for members of tion. He would go to the country on the merits of the should so hold such refusal to be a contempt of the made no reply. "Well," said he, "some of those sections are pretty valuable-worth as much as ten dollars

an acre." It was done in a jaunting manner, and the thing passed by. I had occasion, very soon afterwards, to comment on these bills, and expressed my opinion, which was, that they were plundering schemes, and ought not to pass. I do not know of anything that comes nearer to the point than that.

In reply to a question, whether it was the impression that it was an offer, which, if accepted, would have led to a transaction, the witness said his impression was it meant something.

The Committee unanimously decided that Mr Pike must tell the name of the member, and he named Orse-

He thought this was about the time of the passage of the Wiscousin Bill, but he did not know whether Mr. Matteson had any interest in that bill. Mr. Matteson did not name any particular bill or location.

[The testimony is so voluminous that the reporter can nly glance at it] William C. Johnson, of Utlea, N. Y . President of the State of lows, had no knowledge that any agreement or other member of the company, with any members of Congress, or with any other person, directly or indirect-, for the benefit of any member of Congress, by which such members of Congress were to receive any valuable consideration for their aid in carrying through a bill for

the beneat of the company. Question by Mr. Orr-Have you received any commu nication from any member or members of Congress, or any communication written, as they allege by the authority or sauction of any member or members of Congress, with reference to the passage of this bill?

carry anything through it merely from the love of jus-The witness replied-One only, from Orsemus B. Matteson. It was signed "O. B. M." It was the handwriting of Mr. Matteson, and not denied by him. It was franked by Mr. Matteson to the witness. After the existence of the letter became public, the witness save he avoided, as much as possible, having an interview with

Henry A. Daniels, sworn-Says that he resides in Utica, New York, and produced the following copy of the paper referred to:

(Private) WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856. Dear Sir,-The Committee in our House have agreed o report your resolution in Minnesota to 220,000 acres or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischlef. Are you willing to let your & of the factory be cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker arranged! I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know without fail by return mail.

Truly, W. C. JOHNSON, Esq.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson (who is counsel for the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of lows,) having been sworn, testified, among other things, that some eight or ten days before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, while I happened to be in the House of Representatives, Mr O. B. Matteson, of New York, and a member from the State, asked me where the President of the Des Moines Company, Mr. W. C. Johnson, was. I told him that I thought he had left the city-that I had not seen him for several days. He then expressed very great surprise at his having left the city, and said he must come back; that he was sorry to tell me, but such was the fact, that there were from twenty to thirty-I am not sure as to numbers-but I am sure that it was either twenty or thirty members of the House who had assembled themselves together and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution, granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it; I told him I could hardly believe it. I think the expression I used, for I was indignant, was, that it was a "d-d outrage." He agreed with me, and was, as far as words and manner were concerned, as warm in denouncing it as I was He said they were a set of d-d scoundrels, but there they were. and nobody could get anything of this sort through without them; that Johnson must have here \$100,000 to carry

John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y., a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Company, testified that he made a draft in favor of Horace Greelev for \$1,000; it was a retainer for counsel and advice in aid of procuring the passage of the bill for the benefit of the Company. It was to be used entirely in his discretion. The witness, three weeks ago, met Mr. Greeley in New York, and was told by him that he had received the money, but he had no personal interest in it. The witness underwent a long examination, saying, in reply to a question his labor, and that his book might be purchased for dis- by Mr. Davis, "If the bill had passed the House, Mr. saw proper. There was no limitation whatever upon him. I had confidence in him that he would use it properly." If became necessary, he further said, that the bill should have the attention of some one, as there was none here to attend to it; Reverdy Johnson being absent on account of professional engagements, or for some cause, the witness wished to provide that some one should be here as agent.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONY. Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Daily Times, testified he had no personal knowledge of his own "that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents, at Washington, has existed since early in the session of last year."

The knowledge there asserted, was derived from information obtained from other parties. It was derived in part from the regular correspondent of the Times, Mr. James W. Simonton, correspondent of the New York Times, sworn, testified that he did not know of his own knowledge, by legal evidence, of the existence of any

such organization. He had heard that there was such an organization, and from evidence conclusive to his own judgment, he had been satisfied that it did exist. In the ourse of the examination he spoke about the activity of Mr. G. W. Chase (ex-member of Congress,) in controlling members. He had seen him call them out, and whisper confidentially in the ear of twenty or thirty of them; sent them back to their seats, and they had voted the reverse of their previous vote. This afforded strong conviction to his mind, without enabling him to give legal evidence. Chase proposed outside to have control

Mr. Simonton was asked the question. You have stated that certain members approached you, and desired to know, through you, if they could not procure money for their votes upon certain bills. Who were they? The witness replied that he could not answer, without ber named in the resolutions of the Select Investigating

of votes inside.

be adopted.

Committee have leave to file an answer to the statements uffer anything. He, in reference to another interrogatory, said he was not, nor had be been, interested in the Minnesota Land Bill. But he was offered an interest in the Michigan Bill, not by a member of the House, but by Mr. G. W Chase, but declined it for the reason that it was one with

violation of confidence: than do which he would rather

which he could honorably have no connexion. G. W. Chase, ex-member of Congress from New York, estified that he could say nothing about corruption, for he knew nothing about any. Being questioned closely, he denied the right of the Committee, (as he was advised by counsel,) to inquire into his private dealings with persons other than members

of Congress. He did not know of corrupt contaminations. nor did he ever pretend to have control over votes of nembers of Congress. Several persons-clerks, newspaper correspondents.

public printers, representatives, etc.,-testified that they knew of no corrupt combinations. Rev. Geo. W. Samson designated George Wood (author of "Peter Schlemihl in America," "Modern Pilgrims," and other works.) as the correspondent of The New York Recorder and Examiner," or "N. Y.

Baptist," in which appeared a letter, speaking of a tariff of bribes on thirty members of Congress Mr. Wood testified that he had received his informa tion from Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland. Gen. Tilghman was summoned, but it appears that

his gentleman could not come to Washington, owing to sickness, as certified by his physician. Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert, summoned at the request of the Hon. Mr. Welch, testified that Mr. Welch never said to him, under any circumstances, that he (Gilbert) should receive any pecuaiary consideration, or other benefit, if the resolution for the purchase of Triplett's book should

It will be remembered that Mr. James W. Simonton was, by the action of the House, ordered into close connement for an alleged contempt of its authority; but after the passage of the bill more effectually to punish ontempt, he was again produced before the Committee, when the following question was propounded to

Has any member of the present Congress said to ou that certain measures pending before Congress ought pay, and that parties interested in them had the ans to pay; that this individual needed money, and desired you to arrange the matter in such way that if the measure passed he should receive pecuniary compensation !"

After some conversation with hfs questioner, the witness made a statement, and answered the question in the

negative. By Mr. Davis-Has any member of the present Congress stated to you that anybody interested in any measure before Congress had the means to pay?

Answer-I sannot state, and have not intended to say heretofore, that any member has ever intimated to me any individual who had the means to pay under the aircumstances related.

The examination continued during two hours and ahalf. In consequence of illness the witness retired On a subsequent day he appeared, when the following

aterrogatory was propounded : By the Committee-Have you been solicited by any nember of the present Congress, directly or indirectly, to make any arrangement by which the member was to receive any valuable consideration for his support of any acasure during the present Congress?

Witness-I cannot say, under outh, that I have, and nover have intended to be understood so to mean.

Hon. O. B. Matteson-On the 6th of February, this gentleman addressed a communication (dated National Hotel) to the Committee, stating that he had been confined to his room for the most part of the last two days by the prevailing epidemic, but during that time occa-Des Moises Navigation and Railroad Company of the | sional rumors reached him that the Committee had been engaged in a secret inquiry, calculated to affect his perarrangement had been entered into by himself or any sonal honor and character as a representative, where rights and reputation are as dear to him as they could possibly be to his peers. He protests against the course pursued toward him

> Mr. Gilbert summoned the following witnesses in relation to Mr. Sweeney's character: From Washington S. Cole, Bernard Hooe, Nathan Darling, and O. B. March. From Jefferson county, New York-Charles B. Clark, Judah Lord, A. W. Clark, Alonzo Mason, and Levi H. Brown.

> Mr. Sweeney summoned the following witnesses to ustain his character: From Washington-Robert Morris, Sinixson Smith, P. J. Scabolt, and Peter Lammond. From Jefferson county, New York-C. B Hoard, Howell Cooper, Willard Ives, and Lysander H.

> Mr. Kelsey made a report, in which he says he dissents from the several reports of his colleagues. He is of opinion that, according to the rules of the House, and Parliamentary laws, the Committee have no power to institute proceedings against any member of this body, under the resolution by which the Committee was appointed. The Committee having ascertained that certain members are involved, it is their duty, in his judgment, to report the fact to the House with the evidence by which the fact is disclosed, together with a recommendation that said member be tried upon definite charges, and to submit the subject to the House for their direction, or such other proceedings as they may see proper to adopt. He quotes the rule from the Manual on the subject, and adds that the majority of the Commiftee have departed from it, and having presented resoutions for the expulsion of the members involved, instend of presenting the fact that they were so involved, and asking the direction of the House, he dissents from and protests against the resolutions.

> All the Committee join in a general report, in which they say that the delay in making the report was beyond their control. They did not feel at liberty to notice in any manner the numerous anonymous com munications received by them, and no proceeding or inquiry has been instituted upon any such communications; but in every case where a respectable person has requested an inquiry or pointed to a witness who could bably prove a material fact, the investigation has been made full and thorough as it was in the power of the Committee to make it. They say no such general combinations as have been charged were proved to Four cases came to their knowledge, in which indi-

> vidual members are implicated. The Committee give the questions and answers in the examination of James W. Simonton, at different times, and state that his last answer was directly contradictory of his previous testimony. It appears, they remark, from his testimony, that while occupying a seat as a reporter on the floor of the House, he personally aided in the passage of the Wisconsin Land Bill, under the promise of receiving certain compensation if the bill passed. He also nided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, for which service he accepted a small compensation. They say that from the testimony taken, it appears that the general charges of corrupt combinations in Congress originate from men who expect to make money by reating the belief that such combinations exist. If they can cause it to be generally believed that it is necessary to use large sums of money to carry measures through Congress, it follows that somebody must be employed to apply it, and the man who knows most about the corrupt combinations would be the one naturally sought for and employed as broker to huy up the votes of members who gressional corruption would receive the money to buy up the combination, and whether he puts the money in his own pocket, or pays it to somebody else, can never be known by the parties who furnish the money. They are all engaged in a criminal transaction, in which the has a decided advantage. His employers must be satisfied without any account, or with any account of his agency that he may choose to render, and the probability is, that in addition to his own stipulated compensation, he will pocket the whole corruption fund. They proceed to attribute much of this evil to the avidity with which newspaper correspondents catch up every flying report, and send it to their respective journals, to appear in print.

The report concludes with a resolution that James W. Simonton be expelled from the floor of this House as a

They likewise report a bill to protect the people

against correct and secret influences in matters of legis. lation. It provides that no person shall directly or indirectly ffer or agree to give any money or other valuable thing to any person on the contingency of the passage or the defeat of any bill. No person shall approach, converse with, or explain to, or in any manner attempt to influence any member of either House relative to such measures without first distinctly explaining whether he is interested personally in his own right or as agent for any other person in the passage or defeat of any measure. This offence is to be made a misdemeanor, to be punished on conviction with imprisonment from one month to one year, and a fine of \$500 to \$1,000. All combinations to influence legislation are declared null and void, persons offending to be punished for a misdemeanor, with imprisonment in jail from six to twelve months, and a fine

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, thought that it would be free-Mr. Clingman's resolutions were agreed to The Speaker laid before the House the Agricultural part of the report of the Commission on Patents.

Mr. Campbell's Tariff Bill being the same, with seve-

concerning him, to be printed with the other papers.

On Peb. 20th, Mr. Clingman suggested that any mem

ral slight alterations, as the last one reported from the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, passedyeas 110-nays 84. The House then took up the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, without taking the question on which, the House adjourned

On Feb. 21st, the House took up and passed the Post Office Appropriation Bill. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution that Judge Watrous, of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. After some debate, the subject was definitely post-

The resolution from the Committee on Elections, was taken up, and laid upon the table-yeas 96, nays 85. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and considered the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations.

MILWAURIR, Feb. 23 .- The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill, giving authority to Mr. Booth, editor of the Milwaukie Free Democrat, to replevin the press seized by the U.S. Marshal, and also a bill to stop further proceedings in the Garland Slave case. It also has passed a Personal Liberty Bill, like that of Massachu-

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Vice President elect, is on a visit to this city.

A WEBSTER AMONG THE INDIANS .- The Baffalo Commercial says :-Chief Webster is a great high priest among

the Opondaga Indians. He is 66 years of age, and is son of Squire Webster, from New Bampshire, who settled among the Onondagas a long time ago, married an Indian woman, and died among them. He is a relative of the great American statesman of that name, and although he has a white father, he is, nevertheless, in mind, manner and habit, all Indian, affording a living illustration of how much the mode and associa tions affect not only their physical but mental developments. Chief Webster is an excellent

Are your words of more weight when you propound anything than when you only announce it?

orator.

A FASCINATING STRANGER.

BY ALGERNON CLARENCE.

" Have you seen Mrs. Freelove's new lodger ?" asked one young English lady of another, whom she met as she went out shopping, in the streets of Verviers, in Belgium.

"No," said the other; "is he good-look-

"Ob, my dear, he's such a duck of a man!" Tesumed the first speaker. "You know we live opposite, and we saw him drive up to the door in such an elegant carriage, and he has so many trunks-a proof how rich he must be; and then I saw him on the balcony, smoking a cigar and looking so sentimental,"

"What luck that woman has, and what a chance for her daughter!" observed the young Freelove; "besides, we all know how obliging lady. "I hope she'll give a party while he stays, and not forget to invite us. But what is the new comer's name ?"

"I have not heard-something very aristocratic. I should think, for he has such a highbred air. But there comes that dear old Belgian countess, who knows all the gossip of the town; suppose we go and ask her?"

And the young ladies flew off to gather "further particulars" about the interesting stranger.

Mrs. Freelove, whose name was often on the lips of all English travellers visiting Verviers, was a captain's widow, who eked out her small income by keeping a boarding house in that town. She had been so well patronized by her countrymen and women, what with the attractions of a pretty daughter, a good table, and pleasant society, that she had been able to raise her establishment to one of first-rate elegance, and her parties were attended by all respectable residents as well as by birds of passage from England.

At the period we allude to, it was not the height of the season, and though Mrs. Freelove's house was nearly full, one or two of the inmates had announced their intention of taking their departure in the following week, when the rich lodger, alluded to above, had driven up to the door, and requested accommodation. Like a prudent woman, while welcoming the stranger with courtesy, Mrs. Freeleve delicately hinted that she always required a reference, however superfluous it evidently was in the present instance, as she added, blandly, to qualify what ever might appear unpalatable in the remark.

"Faith, I quite forgot that !" cried he, with a frank laugh; " of course you do, and, indeed, ought to require a reference, when so many scamps are about. I heard what a nice establishment yours was, so I drove hither, instead of putting up at the hotel; but, of course, I can expect no exception in my favor."

Though disappointed at his having no credentials to offer, Mrs. Freelove could hardly bear the idea of letting so desirable looking a lodger alip through her fingers. She therefore temporized by observing that it would make no difference to her to receive him even without a reference, as nature stamps the impress of a gen- The gentlemen were perhaps a trifle stiff at first, it is as good as the best of passports,-only she had, just at present, no room fit to be offered to him, though perhaps in a day or two there might be a vacancy.

"You are an obliging creature," said the stranger, "and I'll write off to my banker and my solicitor to send you word that I have not run away with the shares of either the Eastern or the Western Railway-"

"Oh, s'r !" interrupted Mrs. Freelove, depre catingly.

"No apology, my dear madam," said he laughing. "I should think less well of you, if your house were like an omnibus, into which everybody could step in unquestioned. I'll go to a hotel for a day or two, till you receive the letter; only perhaps you'll oblige me by taking in my trunks, as I only want my carpet bag for so short a period."

To this Mrs. Freelove joyfully acceded.

"By the bye," said he, "my name is Gayly, and if any friend should call and inquire for me, will you be kind enough to keep his card for me? You see, I mentioned to several persons before leaving England, that I intended to locate myself, if possible, in Mrs. Freelove's renowned establishment, for you're mentioned in Murray's Guide, I think ?"

The traveller's luggage was now brought in, and the stranger took his leave.

Scarcely had he been gone half an-hour, when a gentleman came to inquire for Sir John Gayly. Mrs. Freelove came in a great flutter into the sitting room to answer him in person. There had been a gentleman of that name asking for accommodation, the lady told him, but she was not aware he bore any title.

"That's one of my friend's eccentricities," observed the gentleman; "he's so fond of being only valued for himself. I expect some day he'll present himself as plain Mr. Smith, for fear people should suspect how immensely rich

So saying, the stranger gave his own card, on which was inscribed, "The Hon. Augustus

Mrs. Freelove was fit to bite her lips with vexation at having shown the slightest degree of mistrust to a wealthy baronet, who would give such eclat to her establishment, and she was so afraid he might send to fetch away his luggage, and never return, that on the Hon. Mr. Lighthead's inquiring at what hour Gayly would be in, she confided to him the grievous blunder she had committed.

" Capital!" cried the Hon. Augustus Lighthead, laughing immoderately.

Mrs. Freelove was in agonies.

st If I could have imagined," began she, st only I didn't know there was a baronet of that name."

" Not know of Gayly ? Why, my dear madam, that is to argue yourself unknown." cried the man of fashion. "It is the Gayly who's entitled to a peerage hitherto supposed to be extinct; the case is now before the House of Lords. He came here for a little peace and quiet from his lawyers-only don't say I told

In a fever of anxiety, Mrs. Freelove now en treated her honorable acquaintance, if he met Sir John in the town, to tell him that she had caused a couple of rooms to be vacated to accommodate him, and te entreat him to return that same day, instead of going to a botel; which Augustas laughingly promised to effect, if pos-

Scarcely was be gone when Mrs. Freelove hastened to seek an interview with an old gentleman, who tenanted the pleasantest rooms in nounced his intention of going to Paris the banker, and would accommodate him, if, as he

week following, he would have no objection to be removed to another part of the establishment, that she might not lose a most eligible lodger who had just applied.

"Indeed, I've a great objection, ma'am," grumbled the old gentleman; "for I hate being put out of my way."

"But, my dear sir, you wouldn't wish me to lose such a lodger as Sir John Gayly?" persisted the lady; " only think of the good it will do my house. Now, do pray oblige me, and you shall have my own sitting-room, and I will make you so comfortable."

The old gentleman did not, however, at all relish being "turned out for he didn't know who," as he plainly told Mrs. Freelove, especially after having been so long in her house.

"So long, that we consider you quite in the light of a friend, my good sir," observed Mrs. you are."

"I tell you I'm not obliging," said the testy lodger; "especially towards those I don't know and never heard of."

" But everybody has heard of Sir John Gayly," said the lady, profiting by her newly-acquired knowledge; "he's a baronet who-" "Tush! What do I care for all the baronets

in the world, supposing he really is one?" "Oh, my dear sir! Would the Hon. Mr. Augustus Lighthead answer for him if he were not? Why, he has a claim to a peerage."

"Lighthead, and perhaps light fingers, too," muttered the old gentleman; " however, that's your look-out. Well, since you want the rooms, suppose you must have them-so, bring me my account, and we'll settle, and I'll be off."

"My dear sir, I hope you'll not leave us-I'm sure I'd rather give up the prospect of any advantages." "Fudge!" interrupted the old gentleman.

word ppon the subject." And in spite of all her remonstrances, the old gentleman left her house within as hour.

Mrs. Freelove's vexation was, however, soothed by Sir John's return. The baronet seemed to come as if "towed in," willy nilly, by his honorable friend; he yielded, however, to the lady's entreaties to stay, backed by other polite entreaties that he would oblige her by not writing to England for any further references. Sir John consented, and proceeded to install himself at once. After disencumbering himself of his travelling clothes, he dressed himself in elegant style for dinner; and the servant, who took him in some hot water to shave, told his mistress he had never seen such splendid shirts as Sir John had carelessly tossed out of the portmanteau he had unlocked, to say nothing of all the articles in his dressing-case being of

The dinner, to which sundry hasty additions had been made, was quite a grand affair. All the ladies appeared in full dress, and put on their best smiles for the occasion, none being more smiling or more elegantly dressed than the hostess's daughter, Caroline, who had the envied privilege of sitting by the new guest. ner; and before dinner was over each had declared him, in his own mind, to be the best of all good fellows.

In order to display her prize to the whole town, Mrs. Freelove sent out a number of cards to apprize her friends that her usual weekly reception-night was to be a full-dressed party, and that there would be dancing. Her rooms were thronged with the whole (visiting) population of Verviers. Sir John was the admired of all beholders. The young ladies voted him handsome; the mammas declared him high bred; and Mrs. Freelove fanned the flame of the universal confiagration, by whispering here and there among the admiring groups, that he was enormously rich, though so pleasant and affable to everybody.

Sir John did not, however, put himself for ward in any conceited manner, and indeed remained a part of the evening sitting by Mrs. Freelove, to whom he imparted confidentially that he was in search of a wife.

"For," observed he, in an undertone, " wish to get married before certain changes take place in my position, which may render it more difficult for me to secure the priceless blessing of being accepted for myself alone."

"And pray, Sir John, do any of our Belgian ladies here present take your fancy?" asked the

lady in a sprightly tone.

Sir John raised his glass to his eye, and after surveying a group of fair ones, "I think, ma'am," said he, "we must confess, after all, that no beauty can vie with English beauty, and that my fair countrywomen here, as elsewhere, have the decided advantage?"

Mrs. Freelove looked pleased, for she thought the compliment was pointed at her daughter. who sat foremost among the group of ladies on whom Sir John's glance especially fell, but declared it did not become her to decide on so delicate a question.

"I dare say you'll think me an odd fellow," resumed Sir John, "but I wish you'd point out to me which are the richest girls in the room. Do you know why ?"

" Natural enough, Sir John," began the lady, but with less alacrity.

"Hat hat hat" interrupted he: "not se natural perhaps to others as it seems to me-for I wish to know which they are, not to court, but to avoid them."

How charmingly disinterested ! thought Mrs. Freelove, who now began again to hope that Caroline's beauty had struck him.

Presently Mr. Van Huyssen, one of Mrs. Freelove's old friends, came to pay his respects to the mistress of the house, and Sir John having moved away, he inquired who was this new lodger of hers. Mrs. Freelove entered into long description of his numerous qualities.

"Ay, ay," said the more positive maa of business, "but has he paid you in advance ?" Mrs. Freelove was indignant at so mean an

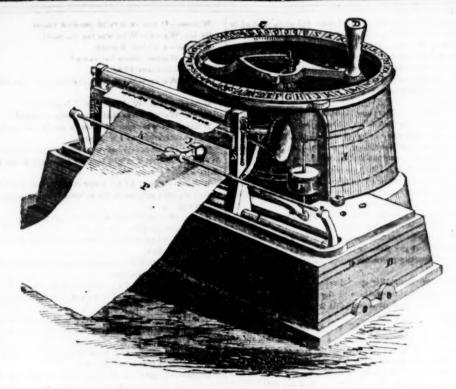
insinuation. It was not as if he had been an adventurer, a mere Mr. Jenkins or a Mr. Thompson-a baronet was known to the world at large.
"But how do you know he is the baronet he

pretends to be?" asked the sceptical Van Huyssen. "As if it were possible to be mistaken in

such matters!" exclaimed Mrs. Freelove, turning away impatiently. "H'm !" replied Van Huyssen, moving in the direction of the admired stranger, with whom

he presently entered into conversation.

After discussing a number of indifferent topics, Sir John asked his acquaintance whether he could direct him to any banker who the house, and putting on a most insinuating would discount some bills he had brought with smile, expressed the hope that, as he had an him? Van Huyssen replied he was himself a



HAND-PRINTING MACHINE.

compositions, his letters to his friends, or any- proper working order. thing which may be thought of sufficient value

the paper frame, by pushing it against the spiral for printing. Bring me my bill, and let's not have another

thinnest film of ink possible, continue the rolling the other on the opposite side of the machine. until the ink, to all appearances has disappeared, using no more ink than the quantity specicase, as too much ink on rolls will clog the Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Among the novelties of these "latter days" | types and deface the paper. It must be underis a machine, patented last year, by which any stood that no good printing can be done on any up at the moment, at once recognised in the one can print by hand—thus printing his own machine when the inking apparatus is not in person of Mr. T a notorious swellmobs-

After replacing the ink rollers and noticing printing by the above machine is as follows:

to press them against the types with the slight

to insert the paper: remove the brass was in est touch possible; the machine is then ready

spring on one end of it; introduce one end of Take hold of the handle D and move it around paper downwards, between presser bar J and until the pointer under it indicates the letter type wheel and in front of wires-insert the desired, then with a smart and decided, yet free the sharper's dodge. After a little more cereother end between rolls R and turn them a little motion of the hand, press the handle downward, to fasten the paper, then put the brass wire in until a "click" is heard, and the impression is its place again, and by turning rolls R a little made; assist the handle upward until another more, stretch the paper, allowing the click to "click" is heard, then move to next desired rest in its appropriated notch, in hand wheel M. letter and produce its impression and so on. Push the frame S S back to its starting A little practice will enable any one to print as rapidly as good, ordinary writing is done. To ink the rollers properly-take a portion of When the line is printed, the paper frame is adgood printer's ink, about the size of a grain of justed for a new line by turning hand wheel M wheat, place it on a smooth, clean surface, like one "notch," which moves rolls R and draws

Any one desiring more information respecting this machine, will address Mr. John H. Cooper,

doubted not, the bills were drawn on satisfactory parties.

him, only he observed that he was the bearer of his letter, dropped in at Mrs. Freelove's in the bills to an enormous amount.

"Even if they amounted to three hundred thousand francs it would make no difference to to-day?" asked he, in a bantering tone of that

When they parted that night, Sir John shook Van Huyssen's hand with the cordiality of an old acquaintance, telling him he would not fail to wait upon him next day.

"I'm glad you've got over your prejudices against my countrywomen," said Mrs. Freelove, in a slightly comical tone, as she bade the banker

As to Caroline, she wouldn't even come forward to give Van Huyssen her hand.

The next day, on reaching the banker's, Sir John was shown into his sanctuary, in which stood his iron cheet. After a slight bow, Van Huyssen took the bills the stranger handed him. and after examining them one by one, glided towards the door, which he bolted, and having consigned the bills to his pocket, suddenly drew forth a pistol, which he pointed at his visitor's head, saying, "Sir John, you are a villain. I was apprized of your arrival here. You are the eashier of the firm of W --- and Co., of London, whose correspondent I happen to be. These bills amount to three hundred thousand francs, which I shall not return you, and what is more. I shall blow your brains out if you attempt to snatch them back."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" exclaimed Sir John, in very gentlemanly surprise, but without making an attempt at resistance.

After enjoying his triumph with inward satisfaction the banker resumed in the authoritative

"The firm of W. nerciful to you than you deserve. They might have set the police after you, and had you brought back to London and placed in the felon's dock. They preferred trusting to my address. I at once recognised you by the description given of your person, even under the false name you had so unblushingly appropriated-and you fell into the snare, in spite of all your cunning." The stranger made a half bow, as if submit-

ting to his fate. "By s degree of generosity," resumed the banker, " which I am not called upon to qualify, Messrs. W ____ are pleased to rest satisfied with the recovery of their property, and decline bringing the matter into a court of justice .-It seems that you are the father of three chil-

dren ?" " Five," murmured the contrite ex-baronet. "Well, whatever their number may be, these gentlemen have kindly taken pity on your innocent children, and have empowered me to hand you over sixty thousand francs, which I herewith give you in bank notes. Try and prove yourself worthy of their noble conduct, and be-

come an honest man. Go!"

So saying, the banker gave him the notes. which the ex-baronet received with a respectful bow, and the bolt being now withdrawn he left the house, and set off by the first train for Paris. The banker then sat down to pen the following epistle to Mesers. W ____ and Co .:-

"GENTLEMEN-In consequence of your favor of the _th instant, I watched for the arrival of your fugitive cashier. I had the good luck to meet him at a party, where I pretended to be willing to discount the bills he said he had brought with him. According to your instructions I gained possession of them; and after a suitable admonition, which I hope will strike remorse into his soul, I handed over to this criminal father of a family the sum of sixty thousand france, for which I debit you. I he rewith enck se the bills in question. Allow me to add, that your excessive induigence is a dangerous system, and that rewarding thieves is pushing generosity beyond due limits. However, I am you are rich enough to let yourselves be robbed without perceiving it.

"I remain, &c.,\
"H. VAN HUYSSEN."

The banker hugged himself with the satisfac tion of a man who feels he has done the right Sir John said he should certainly call upon thing in the right way, and, having despatched

" Did the ____ become in to dinner

"No," replied Mrs. Freelove, in much astonishment. "And pray tell us, if you know, where Sir John is: for we waited a full hour beyond our usual time before we sat down to

"Sir John, alias Jones," said the banker. laughing, "is on his road to-the devil, for what I care."

And be then related all that had taken place amid the ejeculations of surprise from all present, except one or two who took care to observe they suspected something was wrong about the baronet from the first; but, much to the annovance of the credulons Mrs. Freelove. who had quarrelled with one of her best lodgers for his sake, to say nothing of the party given on his account, and the increase of expenses to render the dinner worthy of so distinguished a guest. Her only consolation was that he must have left in his trunks more value than would pay for his board and lodging : but even this hope turned out to be illusory, as the trunks proved to be filled with sand, while the portmanteau, with the elegant shirts and dressing-case, had been secretly carried out of the

So the whole town laughed at Mrs. Freelove. and extolled the banker as a clever man. But in a few days she had the comfort of being able to turn the tables upon him. The London firm her sixth child, and from distress of mind was wrote to him as follows :--

"RESPECTED SIE-You have been the victim of a shameless swindler. We have not been robbed of a farthing. Our much-valued cashier has been with us for the last thirty years, and is still a bachelor. He is at his desk as usual while we are penning this. We gave you from business; but memory, like a flash of by trying them upon butter so rancid as to be no instructions whatsoever. The bills are forgeries. As to the sixty thousand francs which you paid away somewhat incautiously, we must from which she appeared to be recovering. I beg to decline being your debtors for the same.

" We remain. &c., " R. W-

In the first feeling of stupefaction, the banker thought the firm of W and Co. had formdiscovering he had been himself the dupe of a couple of expert swindlers. The false cashier had written the letter describing bimself, and invented the gift of the sixty thousand france as a safer mode of obtaining money than of running the chance of discounting the bilis. The Hon. Augustus Lighthead played the minor part of a decoy duck.

Ever after that, if Van Huyssen attempted to joke Mrs. Freelove about the baronet, she would reply that she had now grown more cautious had not cost her quite so much as sixty thou-

A BRILLIANT FANCY .- A noted wit in Paris was once hard pushed for an item to fill a corner in his journal, and finding facts were scarce. he fell back upon his imagination and wrote as pove? In a short time he sank and died.

"A little event, threw into commotion yesterday morning the residents of Rue des Maraware that English generosity is proverbial, and boward began scraping it across the strings which they afterwards found; if they had allowed

A LEGAL ACCIDENT.

The question of the innocent convicted having been lately brought under public attention, Mr. Brady, of Warwick Place, Belgravia, sends to the London Times the following statement of a most painful case that came under his observation within the last four years. For obvious reasons be withholds the name of the unfortnnate victim of a "legal accident:"

Mr. T-, a young man of high character. with respectable family connexions, was employed for twelve years in one of the largest firms in the "Manchester line" in the city, the last three of which as buyer for the establishment; in that capacity he laid out on an average from £40,000 to £50,000 a year. In the early part of the year 1853, he left town for Manchester by the night mail; or arriving at - station he changed his mind, and determined not to proceed to Manchester that night. On leaving the station for the hotel he was stopped by a police officer, who accused him of steating the carpet bag which he had in his hand; on examination it was found to be the property of another gentleman. He endeavored to explain that he took it by mistake; but to no purpose. He was searched : his ticket for Manchester was found on him. This fact was considered conclusive evidence that his leaving the train at this intermediate station was done for felonious purposes. Another policeman coming man from London, and jo sosely taking the gold watch and chain from my friend's neck, said, to put into a legible shape. The operation of that the tension of their springs is just sufficient "I suppose this is part of the proceeds of your calling." Expostulation on the part of the accused was vain. He declared his innocence and asked for his own bag, but the idea of his possessing such an article was utterly ridiculed, and his request was looked upon as a part of mony he was consigned to a cell for the night, to await his examination. He implored permission to write to his wife, but so great a favor could not be granted.

The accusation, even at this early stage, had done its work. Excitement set in, and in the agony of his distress he conceived the futile design of attempting to escape from the horror of the place he was in and the foulness of the charge. Unfortunately, the attempt was made, tin or plate, remove rollers from the machine, the paper through, and pushing frame back to and from that moment his fate was sealed. and, like the operation of rolling pie dough, its place of starting. The type receives ink Without being permitted to communicate with completely cover the surface of rolls, with the from two rollers, one F, on the near side, and his friends he was examined before the magistrates and committed to the county gaol. Eight days from this time his wife, who was in perfect ignorance of what had happened to her husfied. Economy is, emphatically, success in this or call upon C. Bradfield, at the Emporium, band, went in great distress of mind to the city to make inquiries as to his absence, when, to her consternation, she was told that there was an account in a country newspaper of his having been committed to prison on a charge of robbery. At once she set off to his prison, and, after an interview, proceeded to the magistrate who committed him with a view of having him bailed out, but in vain.

Now, without going into minute detail of tock place from the time of his wife see ing him in prison to the day of his trial, I shall state that the day for his trial was appointed; the solicitor for the defence had instructions to telegraph to his brother, a gentleman of high character in the city, who, with my unhappy friend's employer, intended to be present at the trial, to speak to character. But the fatality which in the first instance befel him pursued him with unrelenting perseverance. The business of the court, which was calculated to occupy a certain time, was got over much sooner than was at first expected. Poor T-was called upon to plead to the charge. His counsel, in defence, pointed out to the judge and jury the improbability of a man committing such an act who held a position of great trust in society, and whose character for honesty was beyond all question, as he should prove by evidence of the highest respectability. After his address the names of the witnesses for character were called, but, as the trial unfortunately took place twenty-four hours earlier than in the ordinary course was expected, they were not present. The jury, without leaving the box. found him guilty; the judge approved the verdict, and the poor man was sentenced to some years' imprisonment.

It may be asked, where was the wife all this time? Why was she not present? Wonder not! The day before the trial she gave birth to not expected to survive the day through. Fever came on, insensibility followed, and for ten days she was unconscious of everything about her. At the first gleam of returning sense she inquired of her nurse if John had returned home, evidently alluding to his usual return this happy result to continue his experiments lightning, recalled to her his sad position, and past use; and he has restored to butter, the she sank back into the state of insensibility am not indulging in sentiment; I narrate what tion is extremely simple and practicable for alls I saw. Three weeks later her two eldest chil- It consists in beating the butter in a sufficient dren were carried off by an attack of scarlet fever; ten days more her infant died. Within three months from that time she received infor- of butter. After having brought mation from the governor of the gaol that her ed a plot to defraud him; but he finished by husband was dying, and that she must proceed immediately to him if she wished to see him alive. She entered the wretched cell. There, before her, lay her busband-a belpless, paralyzed old man-an idiot. His hair, which three months before had not a gray hair in it, was now perfectly white. His age, thirty five years. Fortunately for him, he knew her not. Her passionate and heart-rending grief, which wrung the hearts of those around, fell dead on his ear; all human sympathies were gone. Reason kin, and when baked you will not be able to tole was rudely jostled from her seat. He cared not whom she admitted, although her experience for judge, jury, or policeman, and he gazed unconsciously on the wife of his early and affectionate love and the mother of his helpless children. I need not dwell upon this scene. After some formalities at the Home-office he

was removed to a private asylum, near London. firmly in his mouth, and wades quietly into He was once more a free man, but to what pur-This was just one of those cases in which it

is easy to fix suspicion, and next to impossible to remove it. If no two carpet bags were alike: tyre. A young man from Rome, who is a mu- if there were no confusion at a railway station sician of talent, finding himself reduced to on the arrival of a train; no rush for luggage; But, as dogs do not pretend to these manor misery, and not having snything to feed a fa- but, on the contrary, such order that it would vorite monkey with, resolved to put an end to his be difficult-instead of easy as it is to make a neck) with Scotch snuff, mixed with larddays, and hung himself with a bunch of violin mistake, if the railway authorities had on their strings. He was saved from death by a strange part done their duty, and made proper search kennel or dog pen, and keep it clean .- Los event. The monkey had seen bis master play, and inquiry for T- 's carpet bag, which Field. and with the instinct peculiar to his race, seized a they would not believe he possessed, but which were stretched by the weight of the body. The him to communicate with his friends, so as to of a gailon of potatoes which have been neighbors stunned by such a noise, rushed in give him an opportunity before he was consigned green by exposure to the atmosphere (no of and cat him down, and with the assistance of a to prison of proving that he was not one of the food for two hours after). Tape and of swell mob, as they rashly and fatally suspected, worms will be voided .- London Field.

and if he had failed to verify the account he gave of himself-then indeed it might be said that there was a case for a jury. But there was no such case. The man was falsely accused, imprisoned, convicted, and driven mad.

Would that I could here close this tale of misery. The husband's relations, for reasons which it is for them to account for, and, if they can, justify, thought proper to shun the widow and children of their degraded relative? Two years passed, and the little all she had-rings, jewelry, and part of her furniture-were consumed in the support of her helpless children. She sought employment at one of the houses of business in the city as a blond runner, and she is now to be found, with a shattered constitution and skeleton form, stitching from daylight till twelve o'clock at night, to obtain a most miserable and scanty support for her three helpless surviving children. The work, when done, must be taken to the warehouse; there this gentle suffering creature, delicately nurtured, not long since the mistress of a happy and comfortable home, has to stand for hours to wait her turn, that her work may be examined, and a fresh supply given her.

A FIRESIDE SONG.

BY CALDER CAMPBELL.

Give Hope a place beside our evening fire; 'Twill add a warmer relish to its glow, And bring out pictures from the smouldering pyre Which darkness and despair can never show "Twill breathe of Night that ushers the glad Day," And the white Winter followed by green May

Twill draw forth images of suns that rise From the dark bosom of the passing mist-Of smiling glances drying tearful eye
And wan cheeks into roses new health-kist;

Hope is not always false, whate'er men say, Since after Winter follows the green May Cold is the night, but colder is the street. Be thankful for the faggot in the grate; And dwell on every mercy thou dost meet, Blessing the Hand which spares thee griefe On many a sufferer, in whose sterner way

Lingers the Winter longer than the May Thank God for this, that Hope hath come from His.
And needles in our hearts, like birds that find Neath some kind thatch shelter from bail-storm grien And food where stacks of corn keep off the wind & Stay, heavenly Hope! and teach us well to pray That Winter may be followed by green May !

RUSSIAN FRUIT .- The Russian raspherries at lelicious, full-sized, juicy and luscious, and de roid of that curious furry dryness, that to m make western raspberries as deceptive annoying to the palate as the apples of the Dead Sea. In England, a raspberry, to my mit only to be tolerated—like the midshipmen who was hated by the purser—in a pie; but in Russia it is a bulb of thirst-allaying delight. The Russian strawberries, on the other hand, execrable-little niminy plminy, shrunken, sened atomies, like number six shot run to and blushing at their own decrepitude. I h seen hot house strawberries, not in the fr markets, but in the great Dutch fruiterers' shop in the Nevskot. Four dollars odd was the m derste price asked for a basket containing ha

Useful Receipts.

TO PREVENT GLUE FROM SMELLING BADLY. A teaspoonful of saltpetre added to a large glue not full of glue will effectually prevent it from smelling bad; besides it causes it to dry faster and harder than it would without it. No money would prohibit me from using the so long as I am compelled to use glue .- Cor. Com ker's Magazine.

TO STOP BLEEDING FROM THE CAVERT OF AN EXTRACTED TOOTH .- Noticing the case of Mrs. Locke, who bled to death in convequence of the extraction of a tooth, Dr. Addington, of Richard friend mond, Va., says he never fails to stop the bleed ing by packing the alveolus from which the blood continued to trickle, fully and firmly w cotton moistened in a strong solution of alumi at is dul and water. He cured a brother physician i this way, whose jaw had bled for two weeks.

Poisoned Dogs .- Upon an emergency, hold the dog's head between your legs, open the quote fro mouth with a stick, and give a handful of com mon salt. The old plan of washing the dog legs, after a day's sporting, with strong salt and water, will prevent scab and foot soreness. London Field.

To SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER .- An agricultu rist, near Brussels, in Europe, having succeed ed in removing the bad smell and disagreeab taste of some butter by beating or mixing with chloride of lime, he was encouraged by odor and taste of which was insupportable all, the sweetness of fresh butter. This operaquantity of water, into which had been mixed 25 or 30 drops of chloride of lime to two pounds contact with the water, it may be les for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn, and washe anew in fresh water. The chloride of line ased having nothing injurious in it, can safely be increased; but after having verified the exper ment, it was found that 25 or 80 drops to two and a haif pound of butter were sufficient.

PUMPKIN PIES WITHOUT EOGS. Prepare th pumpkin in the same manner you would whe you use eggs; take a tablespoonful of flour to pie-mix it with milk-stir in the prepared pur any difference in the pies made with eggs and those made with flour.

FLEAS IN Dogs .- It has been gravely tole that the fox has a curious method to rid himsel of the nuisance. When Reynard is plagued he tears up a bunch of moss, stream. As the fleas feel the water they re-treat to higher ground; by degrees he immerses the whole of his body except fleas having taken refuge upon the m pard ducks his head, lets the more escape. its living freight, with no lifeboat in the offing vres, rub them over, (particularly about the ounce souff to 4 ounces lard? Limewash !

WORMS IN THE HOREE. - Let the animal for fifteen hours, at least; give him from 4

TODDLING MAY.

BY W. C. BENNETT.

Five pearly teeth, and a soft blue eye, A sinless eye of blue That is dim or is bright, it scarce knows why,

That, haby dear is you And parted bair of a pale, pale gold, That is priceless every curl. And a boldness shy and a fear half bold, Ay, that's my baby girl.

A small, small freck, as the snowdrop white That is worn with a tiny pride. With a sash of blue, by a little sight With a baby wonder eyed,

And a pattering pair of restless shoes Whose feet have a tiny fall. That not for the world's coined wealth we'd lose That, Baby May we call.

A rocker of dolls with staring eves That a thought of sleep disdain. That with shouts of tiny lullabies

Are by'd and by'd in vain; A drawer of carts with baby noise With strainings and pursed up brow. Whose hopes are cakes and whose dreams are toys, Av. that's my baby now

A sinking of heart, a shuddering dread, Too deep for a word or tear-Or a joy whose measure may not be said.

As the future is hope or fear; sumless venture, whose voyage's fate We would and yet would not know, she whom we dower with love as great As is perilled by hearts below.

Oh, what as her tiny laugh is dear, Or our days with gladness girds what is the sound we love to hear Like the joy of her baby words ! Oh, pleasure our pain and joys our fears-Should be, could the future say: way with sorrow-time has no tears Portie eves of Baby May.

GLANCES AT MY LAST CRUISE.

TITIES FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. OFFICER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC EYEVING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

TWO BANKS OF THE RIVER.

attending to our hot coffee and butd toast, Messrs. Clark and Sloan left us to selves for a moment, while they went to pertheir morning ablutions, and dress for "a re breakfast." "You have much to even on this side of the river," said the er so they rejoined us, " and moreover, on want a walk to get up an appetite for your hird breakfast: Allons."

So we started; we, and the four dogs; slim Mr. Chrk, and extremely stout Mr. Sloan. w I look back to that walk and the akfast which followed it, with rare plea-

We had entered their house by the back we now left it by the front; and no sooner the gate close behind us, than we found elves or the edge of an immense grave-- Cinese grave-yard-an old grave d of the oldest people in the world-the og place of forgotten millions and billions. hole face of the expanding country, as he as the eye could reach, showed nothing but Just as the hills along the river bank povered with rows of the sweet potato, this endless expanse of undulating country covered with human graves. Here and one of the higher classes, or a crowd of people moving slowly from spot to spot, as if in search of something which they stooped to gather; but everything else was mound after moundonous, oblong piles, which mean the every clime, which tell us in a common " here lies one who once stood as

We followed one of the thousand foot-paths which wound their narrow lengths among these crumbling undulations, and through the rank grass which hid many of them from view, and oon found ourselves in the midst of one of the prowds already spoken of, which proved to con ist of women and children engaged in cutting grass from the graves of their ancestors, and ying it in bundles to be carried into the oppoite city, for sale. The women used sharp, alf-moon-like knives, grasping the grass in the left hand, and throwing it behind them to the hildren, who piled it together and tied it into bundles. They smiled upon us pleasantly as we stopped to admire the scene, and approachd as without fear to get a closer view of our old lace and buttons. They were clothed in two very simple nightgown-like garments which, most unnightgown-like, did not reach quite down to the knee. They were thus enabled, dew was yet upon it, without being forced to er draggle their skirts."

I observed that these women were much more arobust and hearty than those in the vicinity of Canton, and upon making a remark to that effect, was informed by Mr. Sloan that it was a very common observation of strangers. He then went on to tell us that the Chinese seemed to improve in stature and intellect as you went h mail, when you got as high as Pekin, the ce between them and those of the South was apparent to the most careless observer.

Leaving this group, we continued our walk towards a clump of shade trees, under whose wide-spreading branches we sheltered ourselves om the increasing heat of the sun, while exmining the tombstones of several foreigners who had fallen victims to the climate. Two of were missionaries, and as I read their sim-Tple epitaphs, and listened to the difficulties and ardships which they had surmounted in opening the Word of God to that infidel region, I telt how solid must be the religion which could thus brace the minds of both men and women to leave their quiet homes in a western world. to struggle and die and be buried in a strange and far distant land.

"This place of ground was granted to us, after much trouble, as a graveyard," remarked Mr. Clark and we have stuck a few extra trees here and there, as much to mark its limits under the massive archway previously spoken of festoons on the blue silk. Between each "The Discwned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifas anything else. It is here that your friend of, the head chairs (we were necessarily pro- festoon was placed a small rosette of black ford," and "Eugene Aram," Bulwer wisely Hunter will be buried, if he dies, poor fellow!"

not expected to live to get to sea again. We excite ill feeling by breaking through it, we nected together by a trimming of blue silk and periodical he contributed a series of papers picked out a shady spot under a heavy old tree | were obliged to quietly await its passage, and | black blonde, corresponding with the trimming | which have since been published in a collected as his final resting place, and then walked sadly as it was journeying the same road that we were, in the skirts, excepting that the rosettes of form, and entitled "The Student." The reaad the fresh earth had been turned under the avy old tree, and a wasted frame was lowered m a damp, cold bed. Poor Hall!

Upon arriving at the "Josh house" or temple,

we were received by several Buddhist priests, who seemed to know Messrs. Clark and Sloan very well. At any rate they commenced a very animated conversation, which resulted in our following them into the interior, where we found quite a large room, the celling of which was supported by heavy granite pillars, the floor of which was highly polished, and the back end of which was occupied by an extensive altar, which might readily have passed for that of an ordinary Rouish chapel, had the life-size figures of Mr. and Mrs. Josh, which flanked it on either hand, been replaced by that of the Virgin Mary and the usual representation of the Suffering upon Calvary. Rewarding our talkstive guides with a graceful bend of the head, we retraced our steps toward the Consulate, leaving them upon the massive stone steps of their temple. with most disappointed expressions of counte-

"That's the time we didn't do what they ex pected," exclaimed Mr. Sloan, as we sauntered leisurely back. "That fat fellow expected a quarter at least for asking us in, and he would have changed it into cash, and gambled on it for a week. They're great gamblers; they even gamble in the temple of their god."

We found our third breakfast awaiting us, and an hour or two later the space in front of the house was crowded with sedan chairs, each carried by coolies, and attended by a third who relieved the bearers alternately as they tired. Each one of us now selected a chair. took our seat. were "shut up," and finally lifted upon the shoulders of our carriers.

"I would advise you to keep your curtains down," said Mr. Sloan, as we separated to our different chairs. "We are now going to cross the bridge into the opposite city, and they often insult foreigners over there. I once took a similar trip with a friend who was spit upon in sheer wantonness."

"What did he do?" asked an indignant

"Do? why he looked straight ahead as if nothing in the world had happened, and hauled down his curtain as soon as prudent. Had he jumped out and knocked the fellow down, we should have all been cut to pieces. This didn't happen so very long ago, either, so take care to look directly shead if any one calls you a . Fan. qui't and spits in your face."

"How would it do to show them a revolver?" asked a confident voice.

"It would do as much good as if drawn against any other infuriated mob," replied Mr. Sloan. "No, the best way is to take no notice of any impertinence. Treat them with silent contempt."

We were now all seated in our chairs, the coolies started with a half trot gait, and in ten minutes we were crossing the smaller bridge. Then we passed directly over the island to the long one, and after fifteen minutes of crowding, jostling and jolting gained the opposite bank, and plunged down a narrow and densely packed street which led into the heart of the city. The crowd had been so great on the bridge, that in spite of a gentle breeze which was blowing down the river, we had experienced a sensation of half auffocation.

After proceeding some two miles down the had been narrow (some ten feet in width) and so crowded that we had often had to stop to let the crowd pass us, while this was of very fair limbs which had been cramped by the long confinement, and to examine some of the shops,

"We call this 'Old Curiosity Street,' " said Mr. Clark, "it is 'the Bowery' of Fou-chow, and well worth passing through: let us leave our chairs and look through the shops."

So we walked slowly down it. peering into the door of one establishment, entering another, and all the while attracting an increasing crowd. They seemed to spring up like magic, and finally became so thick, that upon our return we entered a No. 1 looking establishment, apparently to admire its contents, but in reality with the hope that they would retire and enable us to regain our chairs without elbowing them, and running the risk of being spit upon.

While examining the different articles, I came across two very civilized Looking wine glasses that looked as if they might be considered very valuable by the shopkeeper. He had them covered carefully with an oval glass case (as clocks are often covered on mantle-pieces) and upon seeing me linger over them, came forward to remove the case, and give me a close view. They were Mr. Sloan remarked, to cut the grass while the of ordinary pressed glass, and from simple curiosity I asked him the price. Imagine our amusement when he replied (through Mr. Clark) "\$5,00!" We told him that they only cost three cents in our country, at which he looked very much surprised, but re-covered them with greater care than ever. Our information evi-

dently did not lower their value in his eyes. Finding that the crowd rather increased than otherwise, we finally commenced the process of elbowing, and were so fortunate as to reach another shop without exciting the displeasure of any of them. Some of them scowled upon us, nothing more.

This last establishment was that of a cabinet maker, and the Consul told us that he was so the great people of Pekin ordered all of his wares beforehand. Among other things he showed us a tray containing a number of small lacquered boxes about the size of one's fist, for which he asked \$5,00 each. They were very beautiful certainly, but we subsequently saw superior ones in Japan, the cost of which was white sitk, with two skirts. Both skirts were only fifty cents.

Leaving this aristocratic artisan and his highpriced wares with tightly buttoned pockets, we were now beginning to cry Fanqui! Fanqui! and it was bordered on each side by a row of black ted to be a man of no ordinary powers. returned toward the bridge. Just as we passed | blonde, drawn at intervals so as to form a series | ceeding in single file) were brought to a halt by blonde, having a sapphire in the centre. The called a halt in his career as a novelist, and, Hunter was our second lieutenant, a generous a religious procession, which must have con- corsage of this dress, though low, had a basque, for a time, appeared before the public as editor and noble fellow, and he was then very low, sisted of several thousand persons. Fearing to which was slashed, and the slashings were con- of the "New Monthly Magazine." To that in the direction of a heathen temple which lift- we had to follow slowly in its confused rear, in blonds with the sapphire centre were placed at son he assigned for becoming editor was pecud its grotesque form over a high bluff, at the spite of the rising appetites which were urging us intervals round the edge of the basque. The liar. At least, he is reported to have said that of which flowed the river. Three days shead. The consequence of this was that our sleeves were composed of numerous small puffs he merely aid so to show that a gentleman

t Lower order of Chinese



SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

before we again stepped into our sampans and returned with the ebbing tide to our wandering home-the unfortunate "old John."

pened."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

An elegant assortment of bonnets completed within the last few days, comprises one composed of bias rows of velvet of two different tones of green. The rows of velvet are separated by rows of parrow black lace, the curtain is coverstreet, we turned at right angles, and passing ed with black lace, and the bonnet is trimmed under a massive archway of dark, time-worn on one side with a bouquet of vetvet flowers in gray granite, turned abruptly into a third street different shades of green, intermingled with which looked strange in its sudden quiet. blades of grass. A bonnet of the same style as Those through which we had previously passed that just mentioned, has been made in maroonare placed between the rows of velvet, and there is no other trimming on the outside. The unwidth and not a Chinaman to be seen. Our der trimming coneists of small pink and white coolies stopped, and we got out to stretch our flowers, tastefully intermingled with quillings of blonde.

Small tufts of feathers are this season much employed in ornamenting head-dresses for evening costume. Among the conflures which have just been completed, may be mentioned one composed of tulle and blonds, in the form of a toque. On one side are two tufts of feathers, the one blue and the other white. On the onposite side are loops and flowing ends of white and blue therry velvet ribbon. A much admired head-dress consists of pendant soravs of violets in gold and in velvet of three different tints. These sprays, which are interminated with loops of gold beads, droop towards the back of the neck; on each side are attached two strings of gold beads. Another head dress consists of a net formed of red velvet. The net is trimmed all round with sprays of the small Corinth grape (in gold), intermingled with the red berries of the service tree (in velvet), and with ends of red velvet ribbon lame with gold. Among the recent importations from Paris is a very beautiful head-dress styled the coiffure Egyptienne. It is formed of two bandeaux of grosielle-color velvet, embroidered with gold. and on one side there is a lotus flower, and on the other a bow of grosielle-color ribbon, figured with hieroglyphics in gold.

No striking novelties have appeared in walking costume in addition to those we have recently mentioned. However, many dresses adapted for full evening costume are being made at the present season, differing much one from another. One of several very pretty evening dresses just completed, is composed of pink silk, the skirt covered from the edge to the waist with narrow flounces of guipure, set on in very slight fullness. At the head of each flounce there is a narrow ruche of pink sarsnet ribbon. The sleeves are formed of two puffs of the lower part with a frill of the same. Over the corsage is worn a guipure fichu, having the points in front elongated, and formed, at the waist into a bow with flowing ends.

At a brilliant evening party, given in Paris blue ribbon, completed the costume.-London lished in 1833. Lady's Paper of Jan. 24th.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

The author of "Pelham" and of "The Cax-In concluding this account of our visit to Fou- tons" has again been figuring conspicuously. Chow, it may be well to state that not many On the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th of months later, this people through whom we January, Sir Bulwer Lytton was formally inpassed at the expense of a few hisses, murder. stalled as Lord Rector of the University of ed in cold-blood one of the foreign residents of Glasgow. The minute of election having been the opposite bank, who simply interfered to pro- read, and the usual formula gone through, Sir tect one of his native servants from their fury. Bulwer Lytton delivered to the students an ad-Mr. Sloan's advice was doubtless very solid :- dress which was much applauded. Next day, a "If they call you 'Fanqui,' and spit in your large and respectable body of gentlemen conface, look straight ahead, as if nothing had hap- nected with the city of Glasgow testified their respect for the new Lord Rector of their University by entertaining him at a public dinner.

We avail ourselves of this public appearance of England's popular novelist to present our readers with his portrait, and to record his achievements in the fields of literature. We are aware, indeed, that the career of Sir Bulwer Lytton has been so often traced that most people are familiar with his performances. We will, however, give a rapid sketch for the instruction of those who have not paid so much attention to contemporary biography as to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of eminence. The family from which Sir Bulwer Lytton sprang was rich, respectable, and not altogether destitute of hereditary honors .-About the close of the sixteenth century, John Wiggett-his progenitor in the male line-ac. quired certain lands in Norfolk. Fortune favored John's progeny. One of his descendants mingled his blood by marriage with the Bulwers of Dalling; a second inherited the estates and took the name of that ancient family; and a third-General Bulwer, of Heydon Hallespoused the heiress of the Robinsons, who had succeeded to the acres and assumed the name | 1831, he was returned to the House of Commons of a grand old knightly race—the Lyttons of Knebworth. The General had three sons; and of these the youngest is the celebrated personage whom the worthies of Glasgow have just been installing as Lord Rector and entertain-

ing at a public dinner. While still in early youth, Bulwer was deprived of his father; but, fortunately for the development of the future novelist's intellect. his mother had a hereditary taste for elegant literature, and did much to form his mind. It was for her pleasure-so, at least, runs the story—that Bulwer, at the age of six or seven. wrote his earliest verses, some of which were imitations of those charming English ballads which Bishop Percy restored to popular favor, and which Walter Scott, in boyhood, perused with the eagerness of a young tiger devouring forward. The accomplished novelist declined

Having been educated at private schools, and pursued his studies under private tutors, Bulwer was sent to complete his academic career at Cambridge. While figuring there among his equals, or those who deemed themselves such, the sumptuous fellow-commoner of Trinity Hill parties had been broken up and recast, he, havother juvenile eccentricities, compatible with intellectual pursuits. He not only signalized his precocious talents by carrying off the Chancellor's prize medal with his English poem on "Sculpture," out applied his faculties of observation to life under various aspects and in vacelebrated for his superior workmanship, that silk, covered with guipure, and are finished at rious localities. He was in the habit of occupying the long vacation with pedestrian rambles in England and Scotland, and, on one occasion, he travelled, on horseback, over a great part of

At lergth, in 1827, Bulwer, having previouslast week, a lady of rank wore a dress of plain ly exercised his powers by some effusions in verse, published a work of fiction, entitled ornamented on each side with perpendicular "Falkland," and next year "Pelham" made rows of trimming, formed of sappaire blue its appearance. About the merits of this novel, silk. This trimming was one of the pyramidal for which there was, at first, some difficulty in returned to our chairs, threw several handfulls form, that is to say, broad at the lower par', finding a publisher, critics were much divided of " cash" to the noisy and swaying crowd, who and gradually tapering to a point at the waist; in opinion, but generally the author was admit-

Woen "Petham" had been followed by er we were again in the shady burial ground, dinner was a very late one, and it was midnight of white tulle, intermingled with rosettes of might occupy such a position. While exerciblack blonde, with a supplire in the centre. A sing editorial functions, he was engaged with fichu of white tulle bouillonnes, with runnings of his "England and the English," which was pub- years. On appearing at Glasgow as Lord

which this clever and caustic anatomy of the ed the philosophy of Condorcet and the railnational character brought upon him, Bulwer lery of Veltaire; paid the usual tribute to broke ground with his romante, "The Last departed Scottlan worthies; supported the Days of Pompeli," which was followed, as time claim of Greek and Latin to be useful parts passed on, by "Rienzi," " Leils, or the Siege of a liberal education, and impressed upon his of Granada," " Calderon, the Courtier," "Night and Morning," " Day and Night," " The Last of the Barons." . Zanoni," and " Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings."

Bulwer, as a novelist, had now come to proof. He had won fame, and won it fairly. He had originally composed with slowness and difficulty, but with a perseverance characteristic of the man, and worthy of all praise, he had an hour in the idleness to which you incontinued to practice writing as an art, until, vite me-I cannot afford the guines you ask with three hours' labor a day, he averaged twenty pages of novel print. He had, as a novelist, been before the public for more than twenty years. He had tried first the fashionable novel; then the romantic and incidental; then the sentimental; and then the historical .-Having been eminently successful in each line. he resolved upon writing a humoristic novel, and "The Caxtons" began to appear in the columns of "Blackwood." This charming story of familiar life, which was read with delight, which gave the public a new idea of the author of "Pelham," and which raised him enormously in public opinion, was succeeded by "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life," a work of literary art embracing a wider field, and the last which Sir Bulwer Lytton has given to the reading world. While engaged in writing works of romance,

which few have read without pleasure or profit,

Bulwer had not neglected other fields of literary

labor. About 1830, he published "The Sia-

mese Twins," a serio-comic poem. In 1837. a play from his pen, entitled "The Duchess de la Valliere," was performed at Covent Garden; and although it failed, from the story being one for which it was difficult to enlist the sympathies of an English audience, his other dramas, The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and Money," had a very different and much more fortunate fate. In 1842, " Eva, the Ill-Omened Marriage," with other tales and poems from his pen, appeared; and at a later period, the "New Timon," and "King Arthur," two clever poems, were published anonymously. Upon "King Arthur" Bulwer had expended much thought and labor; and when his identity with the author of these poems was so generally insisted on that he felt there was no choice between the indiscretion of frank avowal and the effrontery of flat denial, he wrote: "I believed, whether truly or erroneously, that my experiment would have a fairer chance of justice, if it could be regarded without personal reference to the author; and, at all events, it was clear that I myself could the better judge how far the experiment had failed or succeeded, when freed from the partial kindness of those disposed to over-rate, or the pre-determined censure of those accustomed to despise my former labors. Whatever influence of good or ill my formal adoption of these foundlings may have upon their future career, like other adventurers they must, therefore, take their chance in the crowd, hap py if they can propitiate their father's foes, yet retain his friends, and, irrespective of either. sure to be judged at last according to their own deserts." When the Guild of Literature and Art was formed, Bulwer wrote for its benefit a drama, entitled, "Not so Bad as we Seem," this intellectual Baronet's life. Fifty two years which has frequently been acted by the amateur ago he was born, with prospects very different company of which Mr. Dickens is the chief, as over, manifested his strong sympathy with the trials of those not so highly favored by fortune as himself, by appropriating from his domain a site for an hospital for decayed artists and men

Having thus sketched Bulwer's literary career, n so far as it has been run, let us refer with brevity and candor to the part he has enacted in political affairs. It was, of course, as natutaral that a man of the station and talent of the heir of the Lyttons should be admitted to Parliament as to Almack's, and accordingly, in as Member for St. lves. Inspired with popular predilections, he found his way to those benches from which the cause of the people was pleaded, and became conspicuon in the ranks of the "English Radicals." He Frove, in his senatorial capacity, to link his name still closer with literature, by his exertions in favor of a law for the protection of dramatic copyright, and of measures for relieving the newspaper press from the burthen of the Stamp Laws. Moreover, when Sir R. Peel took office in 1835, Bulwer published a pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," which ran rapidly through more than twenty editions, exercised no inconsiderable influence on the elections, wen for its author a baronetcv. and would have opened for him the path to official life had he accepted the invitation to go to pursue his political triumph; and at the general election of 1842, he was rejected by the borough of Lincoln, which he had represented for ten years. For several years after, he was excluded from Parliament. Years went over, however, and in 1851, when

contrived to make driving his own horses, and ing meantine inherited Knebworth, with the estates of his mother's family, and assumed by royal license the historic name of Lytton, again entered the political arena, with a pamphlet in the form of "Letters to John Bull," recommending a settlement of the Protection question. on terms of mutual compromise; and when Parliament was dissolved in 1852 he was a successful candidate for the county of Hertford, and took his seat in the House of Commons as a Conservative and a supporter of Lord Derby. In his aspirations after parliamentary success and political power, Sir E. Balwer Lytton has, doubtless, to contend against such prejudices as ever in similar circumstances beset the path of those who have proved their genius and won their fame by works of fiction. His parliamentary speeches and motions, however, which are thoroughly English in character and popular in sentiment, have been eminently calculated to disarm prejudice; and he is now, we believe, mentary personage, who, in the event of a ministerial change, may, with advantage to the interests of the country, take a prominent part in the administration of national affairs.

Early in 1854, Sir Bulwer Lytton, as Hon rary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University, proceeded to the Northern capital, and delighted the inhabitants with an inaugural address, characterized by unrivalled power, displaying extensive learning, combining practical wisdom with poetic eloquence, of the kind that has been delivered in recent After having stood the brunt of the abuse did not equal his former effort. He attack-

hearers the value of a " definite purpose." He offered a few maxims :-- " Never affect (he said) to be other than you are either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say 'I do not know.' Men will then believe you when you say, 'I do know.' Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, 'I cannot afford it-I cannot afford to waste me to throw away.' Once establish yourself and your mode of life as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another-learn to say ' No' with desision; 'Yes' with caution- No' with decision whenever it needs a temptation; 'Yes' with caution, whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely upon him. I have frequently seen in life a person preferred to a long list of applicants for some important charge, which lifts him at once into station and fortune merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing, he knows it; and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it." Sir Edward then said that it was his intention to place the sum of fifty guineas in the hands of the professors, leaving it to their discretion to select such subjects as experience may suggest as most useful or pleasing to the general body of the students. In addition, he proposed to the highest class of the scholars a prize of thirty guineas to the candidate who will most worthily render iato lyrics, Greek or Latin, at the choice of the competitors, one of the immortal songs of Robert Burns. Sir Edward concluded in the following words:-" To you-to the men of your generation—is consigned the latter half of that century which your fathers enriched with such stores, and adorned with such trophies. Before your energies spreads a dominion never compassed by the Eagle of the Casars, extending from the first well-spring of civilization, under Indian palm-trees, to the last vent of its redundant flow, amidst Australian pastures. To your aid science contributes inventions which would have seemed to your progenitors fables as wild as the wings of Dædalus, or the talisman of Abaris. To you the earth is daily revealing new mines of gold, and the heavens are youchsafing new stores of intellectual light. Legislation for you has solved many of the problems that perplexed your fathers, and questions which, at the dawn of this century, threatened to rend society, are now peacefully settled. Compared with those who have gone before you, you have little to reform-you have infinitely more to peril. Such is the account which the trustees for half the century have rendered to those who are born to enjoy the inheritance of the half that follows. Filled with a sense of that magnificent bequest, and of the sublime responsibility it involves, go forth, students of Glasgow, and be in your turn the administrators of time, for the approval of Providence and for the benefit of man." Sir Bulwer Lytton concluded amidst reiterated and rapturous

MONKEY CIVILIZATION .- Monkeys hold a rank somewhere between the quadrapeds and the birds, when they are found in their natural state, living on the trees in the vast Brazilian and African forests. They walk with difficulty upon the ground, and some of them can almost fly. Swinging and climbing from branch to branch and from tree to tree, with the aid of four or five hands, and supremely indifferent which end of them is uppermost, they make long journeys in search of fruit and eggs. As hey can escape from lions and tigers with great facility, serpents are the only enemies really ormidable to them. In some species the little troops are united as if they were one sole family, under the chief:ainship of an old male. When the chief assembles his clan, he makes such a howling noise, and the troop gather ound him with such submission, that he has been wickedly called the preacher monkey. Everybody knows how capricious they are, being alternately curious and indifferent, tranquil and tricky, playful and furious. The greatest affection between the males and the females does not extend to refraining from stealng each other's food. They never have recourse to force, but always to sleight of hand, n accomplishing their thefts. M. Frederic Cuvier says, the basis of the education which the female gives to her little ones is an apprenticeship in theft. Monkeys maraud in the neighborhood of man like the French soldiers of the first empire. Sentinels are planted to give the alarm of danger, and lines-or, as the French call them, queues, or tails-are formed to hand the fruits, which are lodged in their stores with great rapidity. The dangers of the marauding monkeys and soldiers are identical, for wherever the use of fire arms prevails they are shot without scruple .- Household Words.

we are to believe the old legends, suffers, among other deprivations, under the curse of banishment from HARMONY. The devil has no ear. He cannot sing second. Counterpoint is a dead letter to him. Base as he may be, thorough bass is a sealed book to him. He is never more to hear the music of the spheres. Goethe has wonderfully implied this in the discordant langling of the sound of Mephistophiles' speeches After the Spirit of Negation has spoken one of his devilish distribes, the accents of Faust fall upon the ear like honey. It seems a certain curse upon the Russian sristocracy that they too have no ear. They cannot sing in tune : the only melody they are capable of accomplishing. is the tune the cow died of. I happened to mix much, while in Russia, in musical and operatic circ'es-of which, specially I shall have to pretty generally recognized as a great parlia. say something in the course of this wayward journey. The Russian ladies are admirable, may, scientific, musicians. They are wonderful planistes-but always in a hard, ringy, metallic manner, without one particle of soul; they are marvellous executants vocally, and can do as much perhaps in the way of roulades and florimuch perhaps in the way of rounders and norture, as the almost unapproachable Miss Catherine Hayes; but size in time, or tune (especially), they cannot. "They all sing false" a music master told me at Count Strogonoff's, pointing to a whole cobort of musical ladies pointing to a whole cobort of musical athered round a pianoforte. On the other and the brutish, enclaved, un-music-mastered people are essentially melodious. I have heard in viviages, Ru sian airs sung to the strum nin years. On appearing at Glasgow as Lord of intonation and truth of expression, that woul Rector of the University, Sir Buiwer Lytton make many of our most admired ballad-singer

Music in Russia .- The Principle of Evil, if

PARIS, Jan. 29, 1857.

Mr. Editor of the Post

Shocks of earthquake, slightly but distinctly felt, have just occurred at Lyons and through an extensive circle about that city. The mischief done is very slight, but still sufficient to make one feel rather uncomfortable at the prospect of what may be awaiting localities which have hitherto been supposed to be too far north to be exposed to these terrible visitations. The most distressing accounts are also reaching us of the severity of cold experienced just now in the hilly districts of France, where wolves are coming down to the valleys in hungry droves, so that the farmers are compelled to keep their doors carefully closed against them. A little peasant girl of eleven years of age, was attacked and devoured by these terrible prowlers, only a few days ago, on the road between the villages of Gap and Remoula, (Hautes-Alps:) and a peasant of Sers, (Hautes-Pyrenees,) has been ernshed by a mass of snow that toppled over upon the road as he was walking by.

Here we have had a few slight falls of snow but it melts directly, and all hopes of sleighing are over. The danger now most feared from the unusual mildness of the present winter up to this time, is the appearance of the sharp late frosts that have cut off the fruit for so many successive springs.

By way, probably, of giving us a glimpse of something more like genuine winter-weather than we have been having here lately, Prince Napoleon has been exhibiting the multifarious objects collected by him and his band of adventurous seeans in the freezing regions he has been visiting. These curious specimens of northern life have been brought from the Shetland and Perroe Isles, Iceland, Greenland, and Finland. Besides the fullest collection of birds' eggs extant-including almost every shade of color, and every variety of form between the oval and the round—the Prince has brought back samples of the minerals, boats, sledges, wespons, implements, utensils, clothes, stuffed animals, and skulls of the primitive people among whom he has been wandering. The Esquimaux seem to be the ugliest of these remote tribes; and the Icelanders the most coquettish in their

But what a bare, narrow, cheerless life is reflected in these rude objects, these poor pronish Missionaries, in that inhospitable country; but Iceland has contributed a quantity of documents, mostly in gothic characters, containing the laws, historical legends, and Sagas, of that little melange of snows and hot-springs. The Prince has brought back valuable collections of books, maps, charts, &c., from Sweden and Denmark, which are interesting as completing the collections already begun in the various Public Libraries of Paris, rather than as novelties. All the objects, together with the photographic and other pictures, charts, descriptions. &c., brought back by the Prince and his companions, are to be lodged in appropriate niches in the various Museums of the Capital.

The Paris press has only just become possessed of the text of the protocols lately signed here, at the Supplementary Conferences, and this only through the journal Le Nord. In the same manner, it is only through the columns of a Belgian journal, that we have learned that the Minister of the Interior has just issued a circular to all the Presidents of Clubs in this city, and these have been well punished for their reminding them that gambling is strictly prohibited by law, and urging them to discourage a vice which is so fatal to the honor and happiness of the family relation, and sgainst which M. Billault assures them that the Government is determined to act with the utmost vigor, and walked up and down the street, outside the should this remonstrance prove ineffectual. In palace gates, through the whole morning, to copying the letter of the Minister, and noticing the ignorance in which the Paris press had been left by the French Government on the subject of the protocols in question, the Siecle, of this city, exclaims, " Is it normal that we should be compelled to seek in a Russian journal for the pearance inside the gales of the Imperial headpolitical documents which interest us so nearly, and in the columns of the Independance Belge, for the acts of our interior administration?" While the French journals are thus left in the dark, and compelled to abstain from free comthey are perfectly well informed, the Wanderer, pass through their ranks as they drove up to a German paper, gives a list of the foreign journals now forbidden in Austria, to wit, the Gazette Nationale de Berlin, Nouvelle Gazette de Zurich, Courrier du Bas Rhin, Gazette des Grisons, Le Bund, the Voce della Liberta, Opinione. and Risorgimento, of Turin, Daily News (London,) Le Nord, and twenty-eight others.

The Journal de Franckfort contains a very tragic history. It seems that a larver from Gyongyos, with his wife and daughter, (the latter twelve years old,) came recently to Pesth to seek for some situation. Little was known of their pecuniary position, but they were constantly seen at the theatre, where the lady atthe elegance of her toilet. The appearance of the husband and child was equally elegant. On man. the evening of the 12th of the present month. the three, beautifully-dressed, all in fine kid gloves, and the mother wearing a magnificent with you. But I am very much displeased with allk robe, took their way to the banks of the your brother, who is an impertment fellow. The Danube, and there, having tied themselves Count and Countess Litta have been grossly firmly together with a red cord, (the little girl | wanting in respect to me and to the Empress; being placed between the father and mother.) they leapt into the black and half-frozen river. As the water closed over them, and the stream bere them out among the floating ice, the mo- impertinence. An accusation against them is ther's courage seems to have failed her, or perhaps a feeling of remorse came over her, for she began to cry loudly for help. Her cries fact." were heard by the boatmen of the neighborhood, and after much effort, the unhappy group was fished out of the water by them. But the Count and Counters, rather than risk the father and child were already quite dead, and threatened revenge, determined at once to English ships commenced firing, the floating population the unhappy mother, benumbed and uncon- request the honor of being received by their of vagabonds at Canton rushed into Chy-san-Hong, and scious, when brought to life again, was found Majesties. to have gone mad. She was taken to a hospital, and is being tended there with the ut nost Austrian authorities, for the Emperor to pass Chinese Town suffered terribly, as well by the fire from care; the last news from Peath, states that through, the Punch of Tarin has come out with the English ships as from the native robbers. Of the hopes are entertained of her recovery. An ex- an arch, built of human skulls, very cleverly amination of the papers left by the unfortunate done, and fraught with terrible meaning. The he Earl of Clarendon has fully approved all the act lawyer, shows that they were reduced to the ut- Milanese have got hold of this caricature, de- of Admiral Seymour and Commissioner Bowring.

most destitution; no place seemed attainable, spite the police, and copies of it are posted up driven to this horrible tragedy by the dread of goes, his eyes are met by this terrible satire. starvation.

A singular fact, recounted by the Precurseur vant girl, taken up for having set her master's house on fire, pleads, in extenuation of the happy, than to live out of prison." deed, that she had been, for days, a prey to the the house on fire, if they did not prevent her rope, is a good omen for Italy. alienation to which she declares herself to be

A curious case with regard to artistic protwenty-five thousand francs damages for "the injury caused to him by the obliteration of cerwalls of the said church." For painting the works thus obliterated, the artist received fifteen thousand francs from the church authori-

The question whether, in France, a man's baving taken priest's orders, constitutes an obstaele to his legal right to marry, is now before the prists of Paris. The decision is not yet known, out is looked for with considerable interest.

While the Austrian Government is remonstrating with Sardinia on the Democratic tendencies of its leaders and people, the students of Tuscany have been subscribing towards the Frederick William IV. Princess Lieven has cannons for Alessandria, and the students of just died; the opera of Rigoletto (an imitation Turin replying to their letter and subscriptions of Le roi s'amuse), words by Piave, music by with the most fraternal heartiness. Four hun- Verdi, is turning the heads of all Paris; and dred Piedmontese students have signed this

The opposition of all Lombardy to the Austrian yoke, is becoming every day more evident. At Milan the police have failed in their attempts to mask the coldness of the people. Descartes, a number of his letters to Hobbes, to and the Emperor is said to be furiously angry Fradella, and to Arnauld, his autobiography, at his reception. On his entrance, so great a and a portrait of himself executed with his own crowd filled the streets, that he fancied he was hand. about to meet a better welcome than had hitherto been given him. But his hopes were disappointed. The police, the Austrian nobility, ductions of a Nature that seems to give grudg- and authorities, and the priests, had combined ingly, just enough to enable the stunted tribes a very ingenious plan for sending the villagers of the North to withstand the cold and desola- into Milan, and thus filling the streets. The Dionysius proffered to his daughters, sayingtion around them! Greenland has no literature | nobles aforesaid caused their tenants to be in- "That they were fit only to make unhappy faces every one of them who applied for it at the doors of their mansions in Milan, and also who promised to go into the city for the Imperial entry. The authorities proclaimed that all manner of favors would be bestowed by the sovereign during his visit to Lombardy, and the priests preached absolution and every species come him. Accordingly a great concourse of holic, cleaginous, proteinaceous, and saline ?" peasants filled the streets of Milan, when the of the oppressors of that noble country. There

ominous silence. The nobility of Milan, who are hand in hand with the people, have abstained en masse from Milan, two hundred and seventy noble Italian dames went to his court: twenty seven only have shown themselves at that of his successor; cowardly complaisance by the rest of their class. From eye-witnesses of the whole affair, we learn that the patriotic Milanese nobility, on the day when the Emperor opened his court, repaired in a body to the palace he occupies, show that they were not absent, and knew all that was going on. The ladies were a simple morning costume, the gentlemen were in paletots, to show the rest of their fellow-citizens that they had no intention of making their apquarters. As the hour for the levee approached, these plainly dressed ladies and gentlemen. (the highest and oldest of the Lombard nobi lity) quietly ranged themselves in a double row on each side of the street, so that the carriages ments even on matters with regard to which of their recreant brethren and sisters had to the gates. The ironical salutations, and contemptuous smiles with which their occupants were greeted as they drove by, must have been severely felt by the latter. It is said that one of the unworthy "twenty-seven" aforesaid, on coming out of the palace, dared not show her face, but, burying her head in her handkerchief, hid herself in the bottom of her carriage.

Curious anecdotes are recounted by these eye-witnesses. Among others of a similar character, it seems that the Duke de Litta, one of those who showed themselves at Court, having dined with the Emperor, the latter invited him to hunt with him the next day at the Park of tracted all eyes by her brillant complexion and Morna. The Duke thanked his Majesty for the honor he did him, but said that he was no sports-

"That does not matter," replied Francis. Joseph, "I invite you because I am pleased and if they do not demand an audience of me. and of the Empress, during the next twentyfour hours, they will have cause to repent their already being prepared at the Prefecture of Police, and I desire you to tell them of this

On leaving the Imperial presence, the Duke hastened to warn his brother of his danger, and

Triumphal arches having been erected by the ships, when the French seamen extinguished the fires.

letters asking for aid appear to have been un- at every corner of the street, notwithstanding successful, and the parents seem to have been all their efforts; so that, wherever the Emperor

He has just decreed a full political amnesty, but this long delayed measure has come too d'Anvers, is just now occupying the attention of late. "Doubtless," says a Turin journal, "this the good folks of that ancient city, where a ser. amnesty would suffice to satisfy Lombardy, if a people needed nothing more, in order to be

This opposition of a whole people, all ranks violent desire of burning the things about her, making common cause against the common called by physicians pyromania. She says that enemy, not by violent measures, which risk so she had dreamed, night after night, of fire, and much and accomplish so little, but by a mani had warned her employers that she should set festation of moral force which tells on all Eu-

doing so; and that she was seized, on the night One of the bighest of the Milanese nobles, in question, with such an uncontrollable parox- whose estates bring in some millions yearly, has ysm of desire to set something on fire, that it been living in Paris for the last ten years, a vowas impossible for her any longer to control luntary exile, because he would not submit to was impossible for her any longer to control luntary exile, because he would not submit to meaning and good for home consumpt for house. The fire was happily discovered and been administered meantime, by the authoriextinguished before much harm was done; but ties, and his income appropriated by them. her master, very naturally, had her taken up Lately, however, it occurred to this gentleman, for the attempt. A committee of physicians that it was absurd to remain here, reduced to has been called upon to examine the girl, and absolute poverty, and consequent inaction, leavreport upon the existence of the form of mental | ing his great wealth to swell the coffers of the oppressors of his country, and to furnish arms against the people. "What is the moral value of an oath," reasoned this gentleman, " taken perty, is also being tried at Lyons, where a under such circumstances as those in which I. painter of that town has brought an action and so many of my brethren, now find ouragainst one of the churches there, demanding selves? The Austrian violates every oath. every treaty, every right; while our tyrants make light of their engagements to us, it is evitain paintings executed by him on the interior dently puerile on our part to attribute any moral obligation to oaths they compel us to take towards them. I therefore decide, after careful reflection, to take the prescribed oath towards our tyrants, reserving to myself the right to break it whenever the moment for action comes. My wealth will thus be in my own hands again, and will serve, instead of aiding, as now, in the corruption and intimidation of my people, to help forward the work of Italian regeneration."

The Queen of Spain is recovering from her measles; the Revue de Paris has been suspended for a month, in consequence of an article on Count Foucher de Careil, who, in 1854, brought back Leibnitz's Refutation of Spinoza from Hanover, has just gleaned, in the same field, two dialogues of Plato, translated and annotated by the great philosopher, his letters on QUANTUM.

GAY DRESS .- Beauty gains little, and homeliness and deformity lose much, by gaudy attire. Lysander knew this was in part true, and refused the rich garments that the tyrant

THE MARCH OF EDUCATION .- An auctioneer's clerk, in New York, being directed caused their bailiffs to give provisions to all by his employer to advertise a copy of a fresco by Raphael, wrote : " A fresh cow by raffle." "Do you know, sir, what you swallow every day of your life ! Are you aware that your food resolves itself into twelve divisionsaqueous, mucilaginous, saccharine, amylaceof spiritual favor to all who should duly wel- ous, ligneous, pectinaceous, acidulous, acco-

AN ANCIENT GERANIUM .- Against the Imperial cortege came in; but not a hat was back wall of a greenhouse at Hampton Court, lifted, nor a cry uttered, save by the employees stands a very large specimen of a scarlet geranium, as old, perhaps, as the days of George was no possibility of mistaking this imposing and III., and as vigorous now as ever it was, and as full of blossoms .- Cottage Gardener.

A pretty pair of eyes are the best mirrors to shave by. "Yes," replied a bachelor, going to court. When Ferdinand was last in on reading the above, "many a man has been

A mess of boys were talking about scarecrows. "Scarecrows? he! he!" said one of the party-an overgrown, slab-sided, spoony. looking youth-"he!" says he, evidently in reply to some remarks that had preceded his .-"You don't know anything about scarecrows. If you'd seen one that Uncle Ben made, I guess you'd think so, too. Why, Uncle Ben made one, and sat it up in daddy's corn-field, that nearly frightened the feathers off of every crow that looked at it; and, by golly! one crow that had been pecking around the field for two or three days, after he had seen it, actually flew away and brought back all the corn he had stolen in that time-fact !"

A PRECOCIOUS NATION .- It is our belief that every French literary man, from the age of five, begins to think of writing his Memoires, and accumulates tittle-tattle and scandal according-

Much of the ill-health of many families we could name is caused by eating hot seda or salaratus bread. We once knew a man who lost the use of one of his hands by constantly eating bread in which a large quantity of salæratus was used to sweeten the "sourings" by which it was made to rise .- Portland Tran-

When an act passed in Paris that no dog should go at large without a muzzle, a man was brought up for infringing. In defence, he alleged that his dog had a muzzle. "How is that ?" quoth the justice. "Oh," said the defendant, "the act does not say whether it should be the dog's own muzzle or a leather

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil to a well known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Indian arrived at Portland, Maine, with iverpool dates to the 16th inst. The news is slight. Rumors of new difficulties between Prussia and Switzerland, concerning the Neufchatel matter, are abroad. Austria has granted a general amnesty to all her political offenders, and Russia, it is said, is about to do the same to the exiled Poles. A China letter of the 16th of December, published in

the Paris Moniteur, states that the damage sustained by foreign merchants was not so great as at first Hong, five were destroyed; and of the Si foreign fac tories at Canton, 21 were burned. As soon as the pillaged and set fire to the European stores. The incenliaries were soon dispersed by shells from the English twelve great factories belonging to the Kong merchants

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, February 23, 1957. There has been more activity in the Produce markets, and a decided improvement in business gandrally during the past week. Breadstulis have been dull, but prices of Flour are well maintained, while for Wheat, Rye Flour, and Corn Meal lower rates have been asseded to. Bark is scarce and wanted, Cotten has been in good domand, and prices are farm. Coal is dull. Coffee has been in active request, out Sugar and Molasses have been rather quiet. Fish are searce and high. In Fruit there has been considerable activity, and the receipt of Oranges and Lemons has been large. Hemp is unchanged. Hides have been conting forward more freely, but they were mostly previously contracted for. Hops are very dull. Iron is held with more firmness, but there has been less donner. Leather continued very scarce. No change in Lumber, Naval Stores and Oils have been quiet. Povisions have been in steady demand at full rates. Rice has been less desired. PROVISIONS-There has been a steady inquiry for a HEESWAX-Yellow is generally held at 20c 40 th, cash.

reported.

GUANO—The season has not yet opened, and there is nothing doing. We quote Super Phosphate of Lime at \$45 HEMP-Is very quiet, there being very little here to operaie in.
HIDES—There has been more doing. Sales of \$1,000 Per-nambuce at 250,5 mos; 5000 Caraccas and Perto Cabello at

oash. But little Red Oil offering.
PLASTER—A cargo, part soft, sold at \$3.18 \$\psi\$ tonser.
PLASTER—A cargo, part soft, sold at \$3.18 \$\psi\$ tonser ounchanged. Sales of 150 casks at \$4.44a4.624. 4 mos.
SALT—An import of Ashton's Fine, and a cargo of Turk's
Island, sold on terms not made public.
SEEDS—There has been at increased demand for Cloverseed, and prices have advanced. Sales of 2500 bushels prime
at \$7.44\si\psi\psi\ 26 \text{ fb} \text{ closing at the latter figure, and 500 bushels
els recleaned, to go out of the market, at a price not made
public. 281 bushels Timothy sold at \$983.75 \$\psi\ \text{ bush, as in
quality. Of Flaxseed the market is bare and it is wanted at
\$1.18\text{ at a price in the sold of SPICES-Ajamail sale of Nutmers at 85a374c 47 B, 6

months.

SPIRITS—Prices of Brandy and Gin remain without change. New England Rum sells at 5-852c. Whiskey has been in good domaind, and prices have advanced. Sales of 600 bits at 3-823yc, and hinds at 25-827c.

SUMAC—About 230 bags Story sold at \$75-830 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 ouths. TALLOW-There is a fair demand, and prices are steady, less of City Rendered at 11μs, and Country at 10μs ψ fb. TEAS—The demand continues good at full prices.
TOBACCO—The market is nearly bare of K WINES—The sales have been unimportant.
WOOL—There has been a fair demand, and

WOOL.—There has been a fair demand, and prices, with erry small stock, continue to look up. Sales of 100,000 fbs cache & fb, on time. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 18. TOTAL RECEIPTS. 3727 Swine 374 Milch Cows 6945 BEEVES.

The supply, though nearly 700 head larger than last we as proved undequate for the demand, and prices have elequently been nearly as high as quoted in our last report. We quote to day's prices as follows: 11 a- Interior quality From New York, RECEIPTS PER DIFFERENT CONVEYANCES. Erie. Hud. R. Harlom. Cam. & Am. N. H. 347 1340 679

RECEIVED ON FOOT.

VEAL CALVES. een good, and to-day the market is quote at 5427;c for good to prime, RECEIPTS. MILCH COWS

41 At Browning's 97 "Chamberian's

\$3 Sheep and Lambs at

Amount Sh'p and per Lamos, head, \$9.00 594,50 \$34 poor 5.25 \$22,50 702 head. At Allerton's At Browning's At Chambering

BOARD OF HEALTH .- The number of deaths duing the past week in this city was 250-Adults 91, and children 159.

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS R. B. JONES, EXCHANGE HOTEL, No. 77 Dook Street.

Whole oarea FRUIT. POULTRY AND GAME. 134 # 14 | Geose & fb 0 d 130 | each 75 d 125 | Rabbits pr SHELLFISH. FISH. MISCELLANEOUS.

hester Co, by Hathaway & McFillan,

At Lowrey & Wentz', Avenue Drove Yard, the sale 120 Ohio by Ahrams & Hickman, good, at

Some 250 Cows and Caives were at market, yrincipally at the Washington Drove Yard, Ridge Avenue, and found slow sale at from \$35 to 56 for fresh Cows, \$25 to 35 for Springers, and \$25 to 30 for dry Cows.

and in demand, with a stock is lower, with a moderate de-bush at \$1,5 a1,52.

WHISKEY-The market is lower, with a moderate de-ISIONS-The Pork market is still excited, and

ces have again advanced, with a large husiness for futu-tivery. The arrivals are tight. Sales of 7500 bits at \$21, 2.5 for old Moss: \$21,75 for new do; \$15 for Pork Neck ,50slit for Frime, and \$250 for clear. Included in it is are 7800 bits Mess at \$21 eadler's option to the 20th. sies are 7000 bbls Mess at \$21-seller's option to the 20th of fovember. Beef is firm, with a good inquiry for the trade, especially for Prime; sales 30 bbls at \$10a10.50 for new rune; \$10,78a13 for new Country Mess, and \$15.50 for recked Chicago. Lard is firm and in small stock; sales of 500 bls and tes at 145a. 44c. Cut Mests are firm; sales of 50 bbls and tes at 145a. 44c. Cut Mests are firm; sales of 50 bbls 105 for Hanns, and \$4 for Shoulders.

SUGARS—Refiners have been buying moderately—primes for no change. The sales are two cargoes Brazil, embrancy 11,000 bags, at 9 to for refining; 100 bhls Cubs, in bond, 134c; 420 bhls do, duty paid, at \$1500, and 60 boxes Havann 194c. UITS -Raisins are more active; 1500 boxes Bunch and Mol Layers, just received per Rush, sold on private terms, MOLASSES—Foreign and domestic are equally dull; rices are rather heavy.

TEAS—Greens and Blacks are both sotive, and firm at our recent questions.

recent quotations.

HIDES continue firm: the trade purchase only as necessitated by urgent wants. Sules of 340 Savanils at 27c. 6 mos. tated by urgent wants. Sales of 34) Savanila at 71c, 6 mosresecting water damaged.

LEATHER—The recespts continue light, and the stock
offers a very incomplete assortment. Prices of Hemisek and
Oak are fruit.

HOPS—A moderate business is doing to the city trade.
Choice continues soarce and wanted. We quote the range
for common to choice Eastern and Western at 7aloc.

COFFEE—The feeling is good. Holders say this being
Saturday buyers are putting off their purchases until Monday,
in order to save a day's interest. The sales are 20 bags Rio
at 10s all; and 50 mars Javas at 15c.

OH.S—For English Linseed the demand is still quitelimited,
yet holders manifest no anxiety to realize, urless at extreme
rates. Oil on the spot and now at hand is held at 87a0c.
American is in very light stock, but the domand for the mo-

super holders were generally asking \$6.25, but there were no buyers at over \$\pi\$, \$13, \$4\pi\$ bbi. The market closed heavy. In City Milis super we had no salos to report. It could be bought readily at \$6.25, \$4\pi\$ bbi. In extra Flour we had no sransactions to note this morning. We continue to quote 0 the extra \$4.55, \$4\pi\$ bbi. It extra Flour we had no fransactions to note this morning. We continue to quote 0 the extra \$4.55, \$4. 900 bushels inferfor White at 52nds, and of 2700 bushels good to prime Yellow at 6 nd2c. There were alaut 730 bushels of cate offered, and sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at 45c, and 250 do. Maryland at 4tc. Ryo—The offerings on 'Change were only 220 bushels, but no sales were reported. After Change, however, we heard of a sale of 500 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 80c. We quite Maryland monimally at 75c 45 bushel. See 18c. We quite Maryland monimally at 75c 45 bushels. See 18c. There is still an active inquiry for Coverseed, and prices remain steady. There were sales on 'Change to day of 60 bushels good Clover at \$7.52; also 400 bushels prime do. at \$7.55, and 250 bushels very prime do. at \$7.57, . We still quote Timothy at \$3,75a4 \$7 bushels.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 19. As market, 600 Heef Cattle, 30 Stores. 7 pairs Working ten, 35 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 26 Swine, Beef Cattle-Prices, Extra. \$6.50; first quality, \$6; second de \$7,75; third do \$6,25; ordinary \$5. Stores Yearings none.
Two years old - \$38.34.
Three years old - \$38.41.
Tallow - \$0.840 per b. Calf Skins—140 per ib.
Veni Calvas—5637, cash.
Veni Calvas—5637, cash.
Verking Ogen—Sales at \$200, 150a175.
Cows and Calves—Sales at \$22, 31, 35, 40a45.
Rheep and Lambs—Fires. 6632, by lot \$3,30, 3,75, 4a5.
Swine—84c; retail Saleke \$7 B.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 19. HEEF CATTLE-The offerings were much better than I week, but prices declined. There were 500 head offered, which number the were driven off, 50 left over, and the bafrom \$4.25 to \$6,75 \$7 100 ms, on two in not, and averaging \$2 gross.
Nonel, and averaging \$2 gross.
Very fow in market, and a good demand, with cose. Sumil sales were made to-day at the senies at ging at \$2 km at 10 m m at 10 m m prices;
Namely good, with but little alteration in prices; SHEEF Supply good, with but little alteration in peales were made at from \$4,25 to \$3,50 \$100 De gross.

Remarks-The number of Cattle at market to-day is small

Do white 35 em BRISTLES-Duty 8 et. ORDAGE-RKS-Du od fair

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Herring, box - 20 &-Herring, scaled - 40 &-Dry Cod, 112 ht 3 50 &-FLOUR AND MEAL-

TEARINEte, Zaate GARS-

Russias clean, ton B HIDES— Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande — 3t Brazil h — 36 Lagusyra and Co-Dead gr'n Cal Kips 12 Slaughtered Patna 12 HONEY-Dusy 20 49

M - 027 -

stood two still larger creatures with small heads, which latter shire the Fitspatricks had had an valleys had no names, for the most part. But ment.

test of the long-beaked companions, there boring counties of Derby and Nottingham, in neighboring towns or villages; the very hills and

NEWS ITEMS.

SENATOR FROM NEW JERSET .- On Feb th, the New Jersey Legislature re-elected on. John R. Thempson U. S. Senator for six cars from the 4th of March next. The vote cod, Thompson 50; Joseph F. Randolph Dld Line Fillmore Whig) 20; R. S. Fteld (Reablican) 6.

A BALL IN VERMONT .- Forty young Verters, of both sexes, had a party and supr at a hotel in Bethel, recently, and became elated that a clergyman was sent for, and couples were married "right off the

LIMBS VERSUS BRAINS .- James Robinson, the thful circus rider, has been offered, by a orthern circus company \$250 a week for three are, and to pay all his expenses in a Euro-an tour. Three-fourths of the editorial corps the United States do not receive over oneath of this salary.

INGULAR EFFECTS OF THE COLD -The Nanket (Mass.) Mirror, says that when the ice oke up last week, the whole eastern shore of Pond, from Jeremy's Cove to the bridge the Narrows, was found filled with eels to depth of two or three inches, so thick that ear thrust in at random took out ten. EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE .- The

sident of the United States has called an tra Session of the United States Senate, to avene at Washington on the 4th of March nunications as may be made to it on part of the Executive, who will that day be

HINT TO ADVERTISHES -Warren's cele-blacking manufactory has now ceased to The business has "died out" simply from olution taken by the proprietors who sucd the spirited original of the firm, "to aue advertising in the ne wap spers as a expense." The consequence might have seen. The firm of "Warren" has to exist within one generation.

EXERGISE of the pardoning power in the of New York, has increased from fifteen fifty years ago, to the average of ared and thirty per anaum, for the last years. The late Gov. Seymour pardoned five hundred persons in his two years' Oar own commonwealth is not far, if at nd these figures.

SANT ITEM -The New York Evangeone of its columns "Sunny Side." nn contains eighteen items, all relaents to pastors, during the recent nounting in the aggregate to \$10,000. is now residing a mechanic at Dry-afor Co., California, who was once wir months by Brigham Young, to cradles!

RATIO ORATOR -- A reverend divine the Ranters in a chapel not a hundred m Derlington, was so elevated by his that he stood on the place where the is generally laid on the pulpit, and told The would have mounted up to a there and then, were it not for the ceilcinclinati special election for a member House of Representatives, to suc-P. Slough, the expelled member, has pajority of 10. Slough, who is a De-

a candidate for re-election, and so an American candidate running, about five hundred votes. The incineati gaye Hosea 416 m. jority, but a districts of the county gave Slough AR CAUSE OF DEATH .- On Wednesday

Southord Pratt, an aged citizen of ett; Mass. was killed by the kick of a ich he was trving to milk. inderstood that Mr. Buchanan will be in ton about the 26th inst. He has se-

artments at the Kirkwood House. ate advices from China have cansed Itement in the tea market. Seven chests were sold on the 17th, at prices have ever before been obtained in

or crop for the present season has been made up at Cincinnati, and proves to wenty eight per cent. short of test year.
Is stated in the San Francisco Sun that the
Vigilance Committee of California will apto the Legislature of that State, now in sesat Sacramento, for an act of amnesty in re-to their proceedings in San Francisco. Democratic members, who compose a large ority, are said to be bitterly opposed to the mittee, will refuse to pass any such

Fort .-- The Eeglish journals ns of warm commendation of a new the ingredients of which are simple that tar pitch, in certain proporamalgamated by chemical means peculiar inventor. It is stated that 200 tons of el will perform the same work, in generaam, as 300 tons of coal, such as is gene-

are requested by Mr. Snowden, the Directhe Mint, to state that the bill in relation small foreign silver coins and the coinage te, has not yet become a law. When it is red by the President, every effort will be o carry it into effect at as early a period ible. Due notice will be given when the s prepared to pay out the new coin, and tions will be announced in reference to the of the foreign silver coins and old coins, ange for the new issues.

DED BY LOVE OF HIS WIFE .- The Barre te says that John Stanton, of Phillipson, onen to death on the road between that and Royalston, on Saturday night last. returning home from the latter place is brother Michael. On the way Michael at a house to warm himself, but John to stop-being within a mile of his home, a young wife was awaiting him. He only about a hundred rods, when he sat down snow-drift, where he was subsequently

BERRY, THE CORONER .- The following secence of Corone: Connery acquires an from recent occurrences. He held an vestigation he examined the Italian, who llowing colloquy occured :

you speak English? enstrations either that he did and English, or the question, or

Do you speak German? Same demonstrations as before. Do you speak French?
—Same demonstrations as before. -Do you speak Spanish?

-Do you speak Latin? Demonstration as before. [Expanding exultingly.]—There, gen-of the jury, you see I have addressed five different languages, and he does not and one. - No Y. Evening Post.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO .- The private has been, or is about to be, concluded tenaciously to his legs, actually suffering theman Government, whereby a large share of can territory, embracing the whole of the of Sonora, is to be ceded to the United

suspicion.

but otherwise will return immediately. health.'

afty five Charles streets, and forty-five

I was green and the same of the contract

THE BURDELL MURDER .- The carpet bag with loody clothing, is now stated to have been left at Hill's trunk store, some time before the mur-der of Dr. Bardell. It is a new mystery.

Mr. David McMurry, Jr., the employer of young Snodgrass, who keeps a brush warehouse, 252 Parl street, states positively that at the time Mrs. Alviset swears she saw him in the store purchasing the dagger, Snodgrass was in the warehouse, which will fully be proved on the trial.

The N. Y. Evening Post publishes an affidavit from a Dr. Spicer, of Sackett's Harbor, a former partner of Dr. Burdell, in which he states that between the 1st and 5th of November last he received a letter from the deciased. saying that he had been obliged to marry Mrs. Cunningham, in consequence of his (Spicer's) having divulged a previous conversation with bim, in which the doctor informed Spicer that be intended to get Mrs. C. out of the house, by starting a story that she had stolen from him the \$600 note.

Mr. Spicer says he informed Coroner Connery of these fac's, and that that functionary had him in confiement here for three entire days. but finally adjourned the inquest without calling for his testimony. He cannot find, however, the letter from Dr. Burdell, among his papers-and cannot account for its disappearance. He says that Mrs. Cunningham always behaved to Dr. Burdell in the most kind and amiable manner.

Mr. John W. Francis has been examined before the Grand Jury, and his testimony went to show that the first stabs inflicted on the body of Dr. Burdell must have been given by a person thoroughly conversant with the anatomy of the human frome, and who knew where to strike to inflict the most injury. He thought it must have been the work of a man educated as a physician, or at least of one whose knowledge of the vital parts was quite as accurate.

Witnesses, previously deterred by the conduct of the Coroner, from offering their testimony, are now coming forward. Among these s a private watchman; who testified that he shook hands with Dr. Burdell at 102 o'clock on the night of the murder at the corner of Broad-

way and Bond streets. Another witness living immediately opposite the scene of the tragedy, testified that he saw a strong, unsteady light through the opposite attic window at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and also smelt the odor of burning clothes about midnight. The light was of a wavering character, such as would arise from the burning of pieces of paper. No light had ever before been observed in that room. It was the unoccupied attic, adjoining Snodgrass's apartment. This witness had re peatedly seen Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham at the front window-supposing them from their manner to be man and wife, and the mother of

the two little boys. The Grand Jury, on Saturday last, presented true bitis of indictment against John J. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell, who were accordingly sent to the Tombs. The daughters were released from cus tody, and Snodgrass was he d to bail in \$2,500 as a witness to appear and testify.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT .- The Coro. ner held an inquest on the 19th instant on the body of a young man, a medical student, named Charles Whippo, who committed suicide in this city on the evening of the previous day, by taking prussic acid. A letter was found on his table addressed to his father, Dr. C. T. Whippo, of New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, which centained only the following

18th February, 1857. DEAR FATHER-Come and get my dead body. CHARLES WRIPPO.

The evidence elicited during the inquest showed that the deceased had received two let ters a short time before his death, one postmarked Salem, Ohio, and superscribed in a delicate female han 1. A diary and letters found in his trunk disclosed that he was a spiritualist, and that he was in love with a married lady, residing at Salem. Ohio, who was also a spiritualist, and who evidently reciprocated his attach. supposed to have discouraged his addresses. The following note, found in his portfolio, confirms the supposition that the letter he received from Salem, Ohio, on the evening of his death, was to the above purport :-Philadelphia 18th Feb., 1857.

My DEAREST N : I will see you in the spirit form before you have read this, my last communica ion on earth. My hopes are blasted forever. You tell me we can never hope to meet on earth. I will die and live with you forever. Farewell! farewell! till then, till I am by your side. I am yours in Heaven as I have been on earth. CHARLIE.

THE ENGLISH LAW OF DIVORCE .- The Hon. Mrs. Norton writes to the London Times. advocating the establishment of a Court of Divorce, or tribunal to decide the disputes of married persons. "I believe," she says, "if such a court had existed when the original action was brought by Mr. Norton, the subsequent storms, struggles, pamphlets, and public scandals would have been avoided. I believe such a court would have awarded me an allowance and the care of my three children, all of them under the age of nurture, aged respectively six, four and two years. I believe, that had such a court then existed, and such a decision then been made Mr. Norton and I, so far from being di vorced, would have been reconciled, as was his own wish and proposal. There was no obstacle in his mind. The obstacle was in the interference of others, and his attempt to combine the overruling of others with his own inclina-The conclusion of the letter runs thus: _ "I desire to argue not for the 'rights of wo. men,' but for their own right-the right, founded on nature, equity and religion-to the protection of man-and, failing her natural protector, that the law should have power to protect her, which is admitted by all that the law has not power at present to do. I hope to see such reform as shall give this power to some distinct legal tribunal in the coming session; and that many a young angry couple, who stood on the by an Italian some months ago. During brink of the precipice that led to utter dis vorce, but of a rescued future, so that ' peace understand a word of English, when and possibly sun-hine' may settle on their lives long after the stormy night of ours shall have gone down into the darkness of the grave."

A MAN ATTACKED BY WEASELS .- A laborer named Hogarth, while lately proceeding along the turnpike-road near the village of Smallholm in Scotland, was set upon by twelve of these creatures. At first he observed them emerge out of a dry stone dike, and when he was within fifty yards, they made towards him in a body. He armed himself with a "grievous crattree cudgel," and awaited the approach of the assailants. They came leisurely on; and when close to him, despite the menacing attitude he assumed, nine of their number attacked him in front, and made two or three ineffectual attempts to fasten their teeth in his trowsers, but, by the active use of his weapon, five of the nine from Mexico have been received at Wash- were killed, the other four escaped. By this which state that a highly important time three of them had got behind, and clung hold. Of the attacking force he succeeded in

THE DEAD ALIVE.—An upholsterer, in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, having received orders a few days since to make a coffin, propertican commerce are also embraced in the case of the case 20th with the bearer of the treaty. The and the man was naturally affected when he entered the steamer to Mr. Fortered the room. Having removed the sheet with which the body was covered, he saw the man with his eyes wide open loosing at him th. The rebellion has been crushed and of the leaders agreeted.

with astonishment and curiosity. In a minute after the supposed corpse sat upright, and said, of the leaders agreeted. Meers of the steamer state that if the The man, when a little recovered from his accepted, the steamer will remain here alarm, replied, "I came to inquire about your The man, it appeared, had fallen into a lethargy, from which he fortunately a London there are sixty-two George awoke in time to save himself from premature

SINGULAR AND FATAL EFFECTS OF COLD .- We earn that a young woman of highly respectable Canadian family was driving, on Thursday last, with a caralier, from the Tanneries to Cote St. Luc. She was repeatedly asked by him if she did not feel cold, he particularly remarking on the exposure of her head and face by a fashionable bonnet. She bravely disclaimed any suffering from cold, and defended her "love of a bonnet," until their arrival at their destination. when it was found that she could not speak. See was taken into the house speechless, and a physician was called, who attributed her condition to the effect of the frost upon her prain which speedily proved fatal. Another and sadder version of the story is, that the young woman was a bride, her driver the bridegroom .-Montreal Gazette of Friday.

A NICE PHARISER TRAP .- A very smart woman, in East Weymouth, Mass, lately missed wood from her fuel-pile, in small quantities, at such frequently and regularly recurrent periods, that she began to suspect some light fingered operations. She accordingly got a friend to bore holes in several tempting logs, which were then filled with gunpowder, and tightly plugged. Not long after, her landlord, a very sanctimonious church member, and the owner of a consi-

"BROWN," of the Boston Post, commenting on the fact that "Robert Hall considered the word 'tear' surpassingly beautiful." says "the beauty of the thing depends a little, we should suppose, on the location-that is, whether it is a 'tear' in your eys, or in the knee of your breeches." If the latter, the idea of beauty is still conveyed, for it is imme-diately surgestive of a visit to the beautiful clothing esta-blishment of Granville Stokos, No. 259 Chestnut St. Philads.

EE THAT BALD PLACE ON THE TOP OF YOUR SEE THAT BALD PLACE ON THE TOT OF YOUR HEAD, notice the gray has beginning to show on the sides of your head, would you know what would bring out has renthal Bald place, and turn throog ray hairs back to their natural color? It is the Alpine Hair Haim.
For saic by R. & G. A. WRIGHT, Boston, Mass., wholesaic, and at retail by all Druggists.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER .- Persons out of employment may find that which is both profitable an pleasant by addressing ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 19 Wilsam Street, New York.

ROOT GALLERY.—Sun-lit Crayons, a new wonder, sape, or to Ambrotypes, taken by Cook only, corner of Fifth and Chestant, Philadelphia.

GRAY OLD BACHELORS AND LADIES promaturely gray, will be glad to learn that their hair can be changed to its original color and beauty, by using Professor Woods! Hair Residentive. Those who have been bail for years are now westing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago.—Louisville Journal.

Sold by all the Druggista. feb14 2teow

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. BENLAMIN CROZIER, to Mrs. MARY THOMAS, all of this city.
On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Thes. Street, FREDEBICK V. RESHTON, of New York, to BELINA, daughter of
ISAR Ashmend, Eaq. of this city.
On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Mr.
ISARC FLOUNDERS, of Media, to Miss MARY E. NEWLING,
of Stantia, West Philadelphis.
On the 12th instant, by the Rev. George A. Durborow,
Mr. Janes H. Dissond, to Miss Rosanna Alton, both of
Newton, Limbarady, Irsiand,
On the 3d instant, by the Rev. George D. Rowen, Mr.
THOMAS A. BOND, to Miss Jane Wilson, both of this city,
On the 17th instant, by the Rev. William Uris, Mr.
Lavi Boxall, to Miss Sarah S. Yarnall, both of New
Castle county, Det.
On the 12th instant, by the Rev. C. F. Turner, the the 12th instant, by the Roy, C. F. Turner, the Assor E. HENTER, to Miss Enwa H. McKnight, ROY. ALBOR E. HUNTER, to MISS EMMA H. MCKNIGHT, both of Philadelphia.

On the 12th instant, by the Roy. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. EWAN BENAALL, to MISS JUDITH F. RICHARDS, both of Upper Darby, Del. county.

Judich (2th instant, by the Rey. A. Atwood, Mr. Chas.

C. V. VANDEGEFT, to MISS BARBARA A. HATCHER, both

Of Bush there. Philadelphia delaboration of the county of the control of the county. of Bustleton, Philadelphia Of Busileton. Philadelphias.
On the lith instant, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. Con-wrights T. Parks, Eng. of this city, to Miss Kath C. On the 12th matent, by the Rev. William Blackwood, On the 12th matent, by the Rev. William Blackwood, O. D., Mr. Samuet, D. IRWIN, to Miss Rachel Hoge, both On the 12th instant, by the Kev. Winds Macket Hoe R, both of this sity.

At Doylestown, Pa. on the 13th instant, by the Rev. F. X. George, 10th J. Barr, to Emetine H. Kolp.
On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Dr. John A. Roche, Mr. Daniel Derschen, of St. Joseph's county, Mich. to Miss Martha Rittendourk, of Philadelphia.
On the 5th instant, by the Rev. G. Oram, Mr. Joshua L. Field, of Fox Chase, Philadelphia, to Miss Mary A. Tustin, of Montgomery county, Pa.
On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Win. H. Odenheimer, Mr. Thomas Durry, to Hose Emily J. daughter of the late J. R. Fielgeriad. Esq. both of Philadelphia.

In Mansyunk, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. A. Cuiver, Mr. William Island, to Miss Eliza Woolsey, both of Philadelphia.
On the 12th instant, by Samuel Black, Esq. Caleb, son of Win, Clothier, to Sallie A. daughter of Benj. Komble, all of Berlington county, N. J.
On the 13th Onland Mary F. May, both of Philadelphia.

On the 1st of Jan. by the Rev. Samuel A. Durborow, Mr. William W. Winn, to Miss Mary F. May, both of Philadelphia. ladelphia.
On the 12th matant, by the Roy. William B. Stevens, D. D., William A. Shaw, to Miss Mart R. Lampluch, both of this oil. of this city.

Of the Eth of Dec. last, by the Rev. Stephen Townsend, Mr. tironor Wilking, to Miss Ann E. Caskey, both of Montgomery county. Pa.

Du the 18th unstant, by the Rev. Dr. John A. Roche, Mr. Robert N. Ray, of Lancaster county, Pa. to Annie Oster, of Philadelphia.

Out the 18th of Sept. last, by the Rev. Thomas Winter, Mr. B. Ribe way Evans, to Miss Lottie M. Smith, both of this city.

DEATHS.

IT Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by responsible name. On the 18th instant, EDWARD MOORE, aged 49 years.
On the 17th instant, JOSEPH CHAMBERS, aged 3 years and
7 mouths.
On the 17th instant, GRORGE STORY, aged 35 years.
On the 18th instant, DANEL KANE aged 31 years.

On the 17th instant, Gworge Stort, aged 35 years.
On the 18th instant, Daniel, Kare, aged 35 years.
On the 18th instant, Isaac R. Thompson, aged 45 years.
On the 17th instant, Miss Abicia Young.
On the 17th instant, Hereca Remark, wife of Henry
Tomlinson, aged 71 years.
On the 17th instant, Miss Eliza Taggart.
On the 17th instant, Miss Eliza Taggart.
On the 17th instant, Miss Eliza Taggart.
In the 18th instant, Sarah Jark, daughter of Jos. J.
and Sarah J. Gillingham, aged 6 years and 5 months.
In the 18th instant, Sarah Jark, daughter of Henry and
Sarah Moll, aged 5 years.
On the 17th instant, Salah Jark, daughter of Wm. H. and
Eliza T. Allon, aged 4 years and 3 months.
In Camdon, N. J. on the 3th instant, Miss Mary A. NowLand, aged 39 years.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELANOR DONORUE, aged 85.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELANOR DONORUS, aged 35.
On the 18th instant, William Styny, aged 35 years.
On the 18th instant, Mr. John L. Fauver, aged 60 years.
On the 18th instant, Mrs. Catharins Nagle, aged 63.
On the 18th instant, Mrs. Catharins Nagle, aged 53.
On the 18th instant, Sarah Adair, aged 25 years.
On the 18th instant, Sarah Adair, aged 25 years.
On the 18th instant, Sarah Adair, aged 25 years.
On the 18th instant, Mrs. Susan Doran, wife of James Farren, aged 27 years.
Un the 18th instant, Mrs. Ann Hendricks, aged 69.
On the 18th instant, Johanna, daughter of Geo. A. and M. J. Sohmucker, aged 18 years.

On the 16th instant, JOHNANA, described to Co. A. and M. J. Schmucker, aged 1s years.
On the 16th instant, Mathew Dobson, aged 2 years.
On the 16th instant, William Heastn, of Del. county, aged 84 years.
On the 16th instant, EMULY DARRIGH, aged 13 years.
On the 16th instant, Miss Julia Ann Lanbert, aged 19

On the 16th instant, Miss JULIA ANN LAMBERT, aged 19 years.
On the 15th instant, Edwin, son of Julia and the late John M. Vandewoer, aced 8 years.
On the 16th instant, Sarah Ann, wife of Wm. Burkhart, aged 39 years.
On the 16th instant, Francis S. son of Jacob and Elizaboth Laws-un, aged 19 years.
On the 18th instant, James Collins, son of Saml. M. and Louise C. Gaul, aged 2 years.
On the 18th instant, Joseph W. Robinson, aged 3 years.
On the 18th instant, Joseph W. Robinson, aged 3 years On the 15th instant, John I and Smooths, On the 15th instant, Clara Gilbert, daughter of Saml, and Maria Barton, ages 6 years.
On the 15th instant, Amanda R. daughter of Chas, and Almira Neilson, aced 4 years.
On the 15th instant, Mrs. Ann, widow of the late Jacob On the isth install, Mrs. Ann, whole of the late Jacob Gond, aged 89 years.

On the 18th install, noar Centre Bridge, Solebury, Bucks county, Pa. Hackel, Johnson, aged 40 years.

On the 14th install, Mrs. Ellan, wile of Mr. Wm. Anderson, aged 29 years.

On the 14th install, Ann Jank, daughter of John and Margaret Johnston, aged 37 years.

On the 18th install, Sakah G. wife of Thomas Allaway, aged 42 years.

\$2.000 TO \$3.000 PER YEAR CLEARED by Stamp to Cincinnati Medical Institute, No. 84 Broadway, Cucinnati, Ohio.

aged 42 years.
On the 14th instant, Mrs. ANN BRANETT, aged 30 years.
On the 14th instant, Mrs. Saran, wife of Geo. W. Schook.

A LADY who has been cured of great Nervous Debility,
A after many years of masery, desires to make known to all
fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing
stamp to pay return postage, MRS. MARY E. DEWITT
Beston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent, free, by next
fet7-13.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from unpreasant taste, and three times the strength of the cost mon Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market For sale by the Druggiets and country store keepers generally and by the musaufacturer. THOMAS J. HUSBAND, deep-tf Philadelphia.

interment.

The New Orleans (La.) Crescent says that the free negroes of that city are possessed of property to the amount of \$4,000,000.

MORE BOOK AGENTS WANTED. To exculate RAPID SELLING Valuable Family Works, which attract by their care prices, snarresting sometime and Supermy Colored Plates. For full particulars, new property to the amount of \$4,000,000.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of DEX TER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann Street, New York BURNHAM. FEDERHEN & Co., Boston, Mass, HILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, A a.

J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md. HAGAN & BROTHER, Nashville, Tenn . W. PEASE & Co. 28 West State Street, Cincinnati. ELI ADASIS, Davenport, Iowa. SAFFORD & PARK, Norwich, Connecticut. E. SEMON, Richmond, Virginia.
A. GUNTER, No. 90 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

BANK NOTE LIST. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 29 South Third Street

PENNSYLVANIA
Solvent bas par to i dis
Reitef notes dis
Lanosarer tank dis
Erie Citr bk
NEW JERSEY
Solvent bks
Nemion bk Bridgton 33 dis
Wheat Grower's bk
Nemion DELAWARE
Solvent bks
Walter bt Hagerslown no sale
Solvent bk Bridge by dis
Far k Mee bk Kent co
1 dis
Far k Mee bk Kent co
1 dis
NEW YORK
Solvent bks
NEW YORK
Solvent bks
Nemion 1 dis
Nemion 1 dis
National Solvent bks
Lands Meeh's no sale
Solvent bks
National Solvent bks
National Solvent bks
National Solvent bks
National Solvent bks
New YORK
Solvent bks
New YORK
Solvent bks
New YORK
Solvent bks
1 dis
Solvent bks
New YORK
Solvent bks
1 dis
Solvent bks
1 dis
New YORK
Solvent bks
1 dis
Solvent bks PRILADELPHIA, February 23, 1257.

The spring is described by the second as bid and downs are. All these essential to the esse

Cantral bk
Champlain bk
MAINB.

Solv bke
Bk of Hadlowel!
By of Hadlowel!
By of Hadlowel!
By of Hadlowel!
Bk of

2 dis ARKANSAS.
All bks WISCONSIN. 2 dis NORTH CAROLINA.
Solv bks
Small notes
VIRGINIA.

I dis
Galveston Solv bke

Hk of Kanwha

Corp'n Alexandria dis le dis 2 dis

THE STOCK MARKET. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY BYRNING POST,

BY S. MeHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER, No. 109 Wainst Street. The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Mon-day last. Market closing stoady.

Phila 6 pr ot Cam City 6 pr ot Pitts 6 pr ot coupon Ail'gy city 6 pr ot CANAL STOCKS Alle oo P RR 6's Shuyi Nav preferred Lehich Nav Morris Lenigh Nav

Soft Morris

"proferred

Ca Del

Tr

Linion

Sus & Tidewate

BANK ST

North Amer

Penna

Penna

Philads

Sit Far & Meo

Commercial

Noth Amer

Mechanics

Mechanics

Liberty

Mechanics

To Western

Western

To Western

To Western

To Western

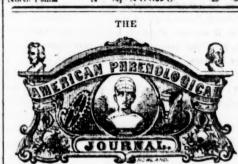
To Mechanics

Commerce

Tradesman's

City

To Conyellation Tean 6 pr of Kentucky 6 pr et 604 Convolidation 604 Pittsburg M & M Pitts Kentueky | 2d | 7 49 ct | 63 | 63 | Kenueky | 1104 | — Catawisaa | 1105 | 54 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 544 | 54



THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the science of human nature. It aims to ach man his powers, duties, and relations; how to make the ost of himself, and thus secure the highest mental and physionl well-being.

Monthly, in handsome Quarto form, beautifully illustrated at \$1 a year. A new Volume just commenced, and now is the time to subscribe. Address, FOWLER & WELLS, 309 Broadway, New York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, for 1857devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health-with Engravings illustrating the Human System - a guide to Health and Longevity. Same size, price

For Three Dollars, in advance, a copy of Life Illustrated. the Phrenological Journal, and the Water-Cure Journal. will be sent a year to one address. Now is the time to sub scribe.

PHILADELPHIA HARDWARE, CUTLERY & GUN WAREHOUSE.

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.. Are now receiving at their new and extensive warehouses Nos. 181 Market and 16 Commerce Sts., Philada.

a large and well selected stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Gans, &c., which being imported direct from the manufacturers, exclusively for each, they are enabled to offer to the Westen and Southern trade on the most favorable terms. feb21-2x

PHILIPP BECKER, 🗪 PRACTICAL SADDLER.

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c., &c. NO. 182 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. feb7-71

HOW TO GET RICH.—Protessor OLIVERE'S new BOOK OF WONLERS, 100 pages, gives 150 different and sure ways. Can be practiced at home, and in secret, by old or young, male or female. Also, how to be handsome, healthy, not successful in love. Price 25 cents. Sent anywhere by mail. Accress Prof. P. R. OLIVERE. New York Post Office.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER. Persons in town o
country in search of employment as a source of moone, or it
fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by enclosing two
stamps to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE,
Box 4.501, New York Post Office. The employment is fitted
to either sex; sisting in life immaterial. It is an article of
daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's
dwelling. Secured by copyright.
Sale as permanent as flour. An Agent is wanted in every
town in the Union.



HAIR. Inventor of the celebrated Goussiner Ventilating Wig and liastic Band Touraces. Instructions to enable ladies and entlemen to measure their own beads with accuracy. For Wife, Inches.

No. 1. The round of the head.

1. From forehead over the head to neck.

2. From ear to ear over the top.

4. From ear to ear round the forehead.

2. Over forehead as far as the top.

4. From ear to ear round the forehead.

He has a ways ready for usien spiendid stock of Gents' Wigs. Toupees, Ladies' Wigs, half Wigs, Frigots, Braids, Curls, &c., beautifully manufactured, and as chesp as any establishment in the Union. Letters from any part of the world will receive attentions.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Thirty-five cents a line for the first insertion. Thirty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Double column Advertisements - One Dollar a line for every [7] Payment is required in advance

JOHN O. MEAD & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS

SILVER-PLATED WARE. IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, And of the Most Superior Workmanship,

HAVE REMOVED

NO. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. N. E. Corner of Chestnut, Philadelphia.

To

\$2,000 AGENTS WANTED, either LADIES or the United States, to engage in a GENTEEL BUSI-ESS, by which they can make from \$1.000 to \$2.000 a year. or particulars, address, enclosing stamp.

S. A. DEWEY & CO., febss-2.

Box 131 Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, in every county in the United States, active, industrious, and enterprising men, as agents for the sale, by subscription, of valuable and interesting books; all of them being expressly slapped to the wants of every family, and containing nothing of a pernetious or mjurious tendency. Our publications are among the best in the country, and good agents con realize a profit of from \$3.0 \$5 at \$4 pt pengaging in the business. A small capital of only \$50 to \$100 is required. For further and full particulars, address LEARY & GETZ, Publishers, felsa 6t No. 138 North Second St., Philada.

S. W. JACOBS, 225 Arch Street, Philadelphia, 225 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
has on hand a large assortment of COACHES
and CARRIAGES, of the latest Lond-n and
Parisan design, also a variety of LIGHT
feb28-8m
feb28-8m

BRICK PRESSES manufactured at 153 South Fifth Street, below Spruce, Philadelphia. S. P. MILLER. feb3s-4t

TRON RAILING WORKS

The subscriber is prepared to fall orders for IRON RAIL-ING WORKS. The subscriber is prepared to fall orders for IRON RAIL-ING for Public and Private Packs, Balconies, Cometery Lots, Steps, &c. Also Verandans, Iron Starrs, Doors, Settement of Patterns, and the greatest faculties for manufacturing this kind of work.

Persons can depend on being suited, orders promptly attended to, and boxed carefully, to carry to any part of the Union.

Persons wishing to make selections, by addressing the subscriber, stating what class of work they want, will have ported to look of design sent them.

I. O. HOUD.

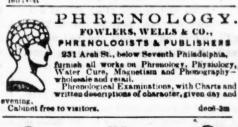
131 N. Tenth St., above Race, Philada. GOLD LEVER WATCHES, full jeweled, 18 k
cases \$56. SILVER LEVERS, do., \$12, together
with a fine assortment of JEWELRY and SILVER
MARK, at equality low prices. All orders and by
inqui punctually attended to.
M. AVISE,
feb28-1f

THE BEST BOOKS FOR AGENTS! PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WIN.
TER MONTHIS.—Please to Read this! Agents Wanted! Extra inducements for 1857.
All persons in want of employment will at once receive out CATALOGUE OF BOORS for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our LARGE TYPE QUARTO PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.
On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.
Our books are sold only by canvassers, and well known to be the most saiable. Pleasy opens a correspondence with us, and we shall take pleasure in forwarding to your address our General Circular of Books, terros, and full information relative to the manness. Address ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, nov29-tf

A SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—Daily experience proves that Consumption is not that fatal disease which it was once thought to be. We are constantly hearing of the most astonishing cures which are made by the use of the EAST INDIAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY, the recipe or which will be sent on the receipe of four postage stamps, or a part bottle by the remutance of \$2. Address Dr. GRAY, No. 305 Broom Street, New York.

J. HERVAJONES DOUBLE OR SINGLE HAND PLANTING MACHINES.—Farmers and Dealers please send for a circular bontaining a full description of these invaluable implements—over 26,000 acres of corn have been planted with them since their introduction!

J. H. JONES & Co., Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill. feb 11-41



WM. J. MARSDEN
WATCH.

The subscribers' sole agents in
the United States for this celebrated make of Watch, would
recommend it to persons wishing a time-piece on which they
can impliestly rely to keep correct time.
It is finished with ten less princing, genuine ruby jewels and
chronometer balance, carefully adjusted, to counteract the variations caused by Aeat and cajd, and is unequalised for timekeeping qualities by any line English movement ever imported into this country.

Inporters of Watches, dec., 120 Chestnut St., below Fourth, Philadelphia

For sale also by WILSON McGREW & SON, Watchmakers, Cincinnati, Ohio N. B.—The above Watches can be seat safely by mail of express to any part of the Union.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidney and all Diseases arising from a disordered

Liver or Stomack. The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to his preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence is its virtues and adaptation to the discasse for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar proparations extant, in soit, there is sourcely a hamlet in the Union that has not its living witnesses of the great virtues of the Hitters exhibited in the performance of some great and uparaseted cure.

The mass of testinguay, entirely voluntary, in possession of the proprietor, exhibiting and vouching for the great ourfactive powers of this remedy, is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated physicians and distinguished cleraymen.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Certificate of RALPH LUTE, Rsq., Editor of the "Spirit of the Times," Irenton, Ohio.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—The Bitters are in great de mand here. In addition to the quantities exid by Moxley & Barber, your agents, the two other storce sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by son valescent fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used, during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a quickbor, at a time schon my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They cave me an appetite, and restored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In one of the Scelenber numbers of my paper I related my experience of the good effects of the Bitters, since which time they have had a large saie, and have now become the standard medicine in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparatice.

Respectfully, yours, RALPH LUTE.

Respectfully, yours, RALPH LUTE. NEVER FAILS IN DYSPEPSIA.

NEVER FAILS IN DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Bir—1 take great picasure in sending you these few tines, recommending to all afflored with that terrible disease, Dyspepsia, the valuable properties of HOOF LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. For a long time I was severely afflicted with that disease, and in axpectation of obtaining some roltef, used a great many preparations highly recommended for that purpose,—but all in vain. Being advises to try the German Bitters, I reluctantly purchased a bottle. I felt so much relieved by the use of that, that lobtained some of it, and now, after having taken are bittles, I feel and consider myself a healther man than I have been for the last ter years.

Yours remarkfully.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. and free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all sajarsious sucretions. Are pleasant in taste and smell; mild in their operation will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame. Price 75 cents per bottle. For mile by druggists, dealers, and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada.

REMOVAL. Principal Office and Deput for the sale of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," has been removed from No. 120 to the New Building, erected by the proprietor, No. 96 Arch Street below Fifth, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE. BURTON & LANING, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

Where may be found the targest and hardsomest assort meet in the city. meet in the city.

[IP Purenasers from the country will find it to their advantage to call at our store, where they will be suited with superior article, at the lettered priority and LANING.

BURTON & LANING.

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY. Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal. CHARLES H. HAYWOOD, A. M., Professor of Ancient

PRANK E. CHUBBUCK, Professor of Mathematics.
Miss MARY A. TINKER, Proceptress, and Teacher of French.
Miss HELEN M. GORHAM, Teacher of Primary De-Mrs. LUCRETIA JOHNSON, Teacher of Drawing and J. HILTON JONES, Professor of Instrumental Music.
WILLIAM MARVIN, Professor of Vocal Music.

The TRUSTEES of this Institution are happy to be able to announce to the public that it is now in the full tide of suc-cessful operation. The Seminary Buildings are new and com-modious; the course of instruction is thorough and compre-hensive; and the discipline is kind, but firm-aiming at strict order, prompt obedience, correct deportment, and industry. EXPENSES.

Taition for Term of fourteen weeks, from \$6 to \$9. Ma-nic, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Board and Washing, Room farnished and warmed, \$2,25 per week. Taition—payment made invariably in advance. Board, one half in advance.

CALENDAR. 1st Term commences August 27th, 1836. 2d Term commences December 3d, 1836. 3d Term commences April 1st, 1857. TO For further information address the Principal.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

B. N. LOOMIS, Secretary, feb21-et S. H. P. HALL, President.

NO PAY IF DR. TOBIAS'S CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT DOES NOT CURE. Chelera. Bysentery, Croup, Cholic, Cougha, Dyspepsia, Vontiting, Mumps, Toothache, Hendache, Chapped Hands, Cold Feet, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Chronic Rheumatista, Swellings, Old Sores, Cuts, Burus, Bruises, and Pains or Weakness in the Limbs, Back and Chest.

NO HUMBUG --- TRY IT.

Dr. Tobias has warranted his Liniment for eight years without ever having a demand for the return of the money—all that is asked is to use it according to the directions.

NO ONE WILL EVER BE WITHOUT IT After once using it. If you do not find it better than anything you have over tried before, GET YOUR MONEY RETURNED! Thousands of certificates have been received speaking of a rare virtues. Now-a-days it is the practice to fill the pa-

pers with certificates from unknown persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine new Dr. Tobias offers to pay 1.000 DOLLARS

to any one who will prove that he ever published a false certi-ficate during the time he has had his medicine before the pub-Call on the Agent and get a pamphlet containing genuine earthfoates.

As persons envious of the large sale of the Venetian Liniment have stated it is injurious to take it internally, Dr. To-bias has taken the following

OATH:

I, SAMUEL I. TOBIAS, of the City of New York, being 1. SAMUEL I. Toblias, of the one of a Liniment exiled Venetian, and that the ingredients of which it is compounded are perfectly harmiess to take internally, even in double the quantity named in the directions, accompanying each bottle.

S. I. TOBIAS.

New York, January 2th, 1886.
Sworn to this day, before me,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayer. Price 25 and 30 cents, sold by the Druggists and Patent Me-licine Dealers throughout the United States. ID Also for sale, Dr. Tobias's Horse Liniment, in pint: bottles, at a cents, warranted superior to any other.

Dr. Tobias's Office 56 Courtland Street, New York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, T. W. DYOTT & SONS, 132 North Second Street, Philadelphia. A N OFFER TO THE LADIES.—Ladies, please read A the following offer. By acting on this suggestion you will greatly aid and encourage one of your own sex, who is laboring to give to the Million a cheap, interesting, and useful LaDIES PAPER, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, put forth an effort, now, to aid this enterprise?

the United States, put forth an effort, now, to aid this onterpilate.

THE LADIES' VISITOR has been published monthly in the city of New York for nearly two years—it is the CHEAPEST LADIES' PAPER IN THE WORLD. Hach number contains an Original Story, the Monthly Faminium. Receipts for the Housekeeper, with other interesting matter. Price for single copy. Fifty Cents a year; but as we wish to put it into the hands of the Million, we offer the say lady who will procure subscribers for it, to collect of each subscriber St cents, and retain one half of the money for her services. In this manner each subscriber will get the paper at healt the advertised rates, and the lady can make from \$t in \$4 a day. Pusings on this paper is only six cents a year. Direct all communications to Miss LAURA J. CURTIS, care of Curtis & Co., New York, Specimen copies sent free.

There is not a town in the United States, not even where we now have subscribers, in which a club may not easily be we now have subscribers, in which a club may not easily be obtained by any fady who will make an effort to do so, Ladres, please try. febt et

5.000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell TWO NEW and UNEQUALLED INVENTIONS, wanted and selling EVERY WHERE. My agents have cleared over \$15,600 melling one of them. Put in a stamps, and I will send you, gratis, 30 pages particulars of the BEST AGENCY in the country.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

OLD GOLD PENS RE-POINTED-Price 50 cm.
Enclose the Pen in a letter, with Cash or Postage Stamps. The return mail will bring the Pen, as good as new.
feb 14-13t Address D. ELLIOTT, Syracuse, NY. 2.000 MEN WANTED.—SOMETHING NEW. We wish to engage 2,000 men to transact business for us in their immediate vicinity. Compensation large. For particulars, address HOLT & CO., Gardner, Ohio.

\$150 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE, and no hum fold!-21 E. S. RICH, Brasher Falls, New York. WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN. AT A SALARY OF \$100 PER MONTH! A capital of \$3 only required. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp, or a three cont piece, and address feb21-13:

A. B. MARTYN, Paistow, N. H.

WILL SEND ALL THOSE FAMOUS 31 Recipes, for making very best HONEY American WASHING COMPOUND, PATENT STARCH POLISH, &c. Also, Brown's Great Discovery, SECRET OF BEAUTY, and Rosei's 170 Choice Recipes, Magic Arts, "Saloon Secrets," &c. All the above agut by mai for only 25 cents. Address M. M. SANBORN, Stockholm Depot, New York, feb21.31



A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands of life have a nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain ours for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coups, Colds, and General Debilty. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to dis. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully usins it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement, Address febla 48. No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.-For the cure of DEAP-ness, discharge of matter from the care to the Ale-DR. N. JACKSON'S PILE and TETTER EMPROCA-TION. For sale by DR. D. JAYNK & SON, & Chestant St., Philada DOOK AGENTS LOOK AT THIS. BOOKS THAT DEVER YBODY WINTS - THE PROFESSOR OR THE CITIZEN OR THE STRANGER. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

TION.

THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—their History, Doctrine, Government, and Statistics, by the Rev. Joseph Belcher, D. D., 1024 pp., and 208 Engraviors, Handromely and Substantesly bound in leather.

FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF CHRIST, an entirely new and revised edition, 704 pp., with 24 Historialians in Colors. The most saleable edition published. For terms apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER. Publisher.

jan3i-tf 15 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER. Corner of Sixth and Master Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Carriages of every description built to order, and for mia, com ouning durability, style and elexance of finish. sep13 17

PALMER'S PATENT LEG. THIS AMERICAN INVENTION STANDS UNRIVALLED,

both in this country and in Furope. It is were by 1,300 persons, and with most astonishing success in competition with thirty other substitutes of the best Fromch. English, and German manufacture it received the award of the Great Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, as the hest arraychal limb known. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited, in competition with all others at the Annual Fairs in the principal cities and has, in every instance, received the award of the Arabest or Arist promium. And as a crowling honor, by the unanimous approval of an atternational council, the "First Premium"—or y Silver Medal given for Limbs—was awarded the inventor at the New York Crystal Palace.

Pannshiets, giving full information, cent gratis Pamphists, giving full information, sent gratic to every applicant

376 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. ootli-ly

FOR A PURGE, take AVER'S PHLLS.

FOR A COLD, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR COSTIVENESS, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR A C'UGH, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR HOARSENESS, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR HOARSENESS, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR BRONCHITIS, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR BRONCHITIS, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR INFLUENZA, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR DROPSY, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR CROUP, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR CROUP, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR CONSUM PTION, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR LUNG COMPLAINT, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR LUNG COMPLAINT, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR LUNG COMPLAINT, take Ayer's Pills.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, take Ayer's Pills.
All Druggists sell them everywhere.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

Wit and humor.

AN EVENING IN NEW YORK.

Some time afterwards we found ourselves in Broadway. The first thing that attracted our attention was a large placard, asking us if we had used a peculiar kind of candy. " Hold on," said Jim, and he entered the store; we followed. " Is Mr. - in !" inquired Jim, asking for the proprietor. "Yes, sir," said a young lady, who was officiating at the counter; "do you wish to see him?" "If you please." We were wondering what in the name of fortune Jim wanted to see him about, when the individual in question made his appearance. "Did you wish to see me, gentlemen ?" "Yes," said Jim, "I hope you will excuse me, but you propound a very startling question." " Indeed! what is that, sir ?" " You wish to know if we use your candy? We have merely called in to say we don't. Good-night, sir." We walked out, leaving the storekeeper petrified with as-

"Where shall we go to next ?" said Tom.

"I don't know, I wish we were in Paris." " Or London, then we might go to Evans', or the Cider Celiars." Many places were mentioned, but scouted as soon as proposed. "Let us take a stroll." "Agreed." We lit our cigars and promenaded down Broadway, amusing ourselves by crossing the road as often as possible, and giving a gentle pull at the omnibus doors as they passed, which caused the driver to pull up, and look through the hole for his sixpence. As nobody wanted to get out, he would drive on again, swearing audibly at his passengers for making a fool of him. When we got to Pearl, Jim said : "Let us go down here, and we will have a lark," "Go shead! Where you lead, we are bound to follow." Jim stopped opposite a coffin store, drew out his handkerchief, settled his usually jovial looking face into one of prefound melancholy, and entered. When we opened the door we heard sounds of laughter proceeding from the back parlor, but it was of intense grief, emerged therefrom. "What can I have the plea-" He was about to say "What can I do for you, sir?" "I want," said Jim, "to look at some coffine," and he effective," "What is the price?" "Ten dolyour own family ?" "Yes," said Jim. "Fahe pressed his handkerchief to his face. "Cerdy ?" " It might be better; I want something to sustain me." The man produced his brandy, and we all partook of some. He made inquiries of Jim about 'ne yellow fever at Fort Hamilton, with the view, I presume, of sending some coffins there, on speculation. Jim was assuring him that the papers, far from exaggerating things, had understated them, and giving a convulsive sob, said, "Excuse me for a few moments," and rushed from the shop. Tom and I, under the pretense of looking after him, left

We found Jim at the top of Pearl street, holding an animated conversation with the gen tleman who owns the large telescope, concerning the moon, whether it was inhabited or not, and insisting on looking through without charge, as he was connected with the press. "I say, that was done first rate, wasn't it! Merit ought not to go unrewarded-let us have some supper." "With all my heart-where shall we go?" "Let us go up to the ____." "All right, go on." We managed to get up as far as Grand street, without any incident worth recording, when Jim espied a "star," and in sisted on addressing him. "Mr. Star," said Jim, "excuse my speaking to you without a formal introduction." "Well, what is it?" "You are a member, I presume, of this free and enlightened country ?" "Yes, I guess so." "Ah, I thought so. What do you think-I ask any other way! you as a man of honor and as a man of integrity -what do you think of the internal policy of the government of Seringapatam?" The only answer the man of honor and integrity gave, was, "You go on now, or else you'll be locked up." Jim, after exhorting him to "keep cool," and requesting him to remember him kindly to his mother, walked on. Broome street was reached. Jim said he had to make a call there. "Very well, we will wait here." " No, no, come along with me." Jim ascended the steps of a very respectable looking house, on the hall door of which was a knocker; he seized it, and gave a tremendous rapping, lond enough to awaken the dead; before he had relinquished the knocker, the door was opened, and a man demanded what he wanted. " I wish to look at the rooms here, if you please." "A nice time," said the man, "to look at rooms, just as people are going to bed." "I'm aware it is an unseasonable hour, but I am detained by business all day, so it is impossible for me to call earlier." "You might be sure of the house before you knock people up. We don't let rooms here." "You don't? Pardon me, is not this No. -! " No. sir." said the man, somewhat softened. "This is -, No. - is across the way." "Thank you." The man closed the door. Jim merely to let him know he had been sold, honored him with a mysterious noise, in imitation of the crowing of a cock. We found ourselves shortly afterwards in a

also, glad to get away so easily.

nice cosy box of the ____ restaurant, ordering point of being then and there forgotten. But supper. On our calling waiter, an Irishman made his appearance, with, "What did you ment, was recounting pathetically the manner of plaze to want, sur ?" " Bring me," said Jim, his death :-"a stewed bifurcated anchylosis." "A stewed what, sur ?" " A bifurcated anchylosis stewed." "Yis, sir." Tom, not to be behind- and was dead !" hand, determined to get off a little Weish, so a marcy, an' I niver heard o' sich befoore, an' himself die!" it's not on the bill of fare, I'm thinxin', ye'll find 'em." Jim and Tom assured him they were perfectly in earnest; if he could not un- there will be in the telling of that witticism? | years of happiness."

derstand them, to send his master. "But is it on the bill of fare they are, sur?" "Never mind that. You tell your cook, he will know what is wanted." The man, supposing them perfectly incorrigible, went away, and in a few ninutes the cook appeared, knife in hand, ready to take our order. Supper, after some little difficulty, was at last ordered, soon served, and as quickly disappeared. Jim, with the intention of con'using the waiter, told him to bring us three "mandragoras." He soon got over the difficulty, however, by bringing us brandy, which I have no doubt did just as well. Jim was by this time very dignified, and insisted upon everybody when they spoke to him-"To use that respect due from one gentieman to another." The bar keeper, hearing drinks mentioned, desired to know what we wanted. "Give me a hot brandy cock-tail," said Jim. "Hot what, sir," said the bar keeper, thinking he must have misunderstood him, hearing such an unusual order given. "Hot brandy cocktail. Did you never hear of that before ?" "No, sir, they are never made hot." "No matter whether they are or not. I want one, so give it to me. How dare you dictate to a gentleman ?" "All right, sir; you shall have one. Patrick, bring some hot water." The barkeeper mixed one, put in ice, and the usual ingredients, then added hot water. Jim drank s, declared it was the best drink he ever tasted, and would never touch anything but cock tails, hot. What followed next, I am not quite sure

A VOCALIST ELEVATED .- "What is your name?" said a judge to a loafer brought re- que," gives the following laughable incident: cently before him. "My name is Norval on the Grampian hills." "Where did you come the foliage, was the modest log-hut of a man, from?" "I came from the land where care is half trapper and half fisherman, and more than unknown." "Where are you lodging now?" half savage; of course his name is Smith. He "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls." "Where was married, and he and his wife, in this one are you going to?" "Far, far o'er hill and little chamber, led the happiest of lives; for on dale." "What is your occupation?" "I play occasions she would not object to go twenty on a harp of a thousand strings." "Are you miles to hear the Baptist minister preach. married?" "Long time ago. Polly put the kettle on." "When were you married ?" "Twas twelve o'clock one starlight night, I neither uttering a syllable. ever shall remember." "How many children hushed instantly, and a man, the very picture have you?" "There's Doll and Bet, and Moll upon the silence of the wilderness. The steamer and Kate, and-" "What is your wife's is ascending the river, making the best of its name?" "Oh, no, I never mention her." way against the stream. But neither Smith nor pleasure, but checked himself, and said: "Did your wife oppose your teaving?" "She his wife pay any attention; he goes on cleaning wept not when we parted." "In what condi- his gun, and she knitting her stockings. tion did you leave her?" "A rose tree in full The air, however, darkens; a thick smoke heaved a deep sigh. "Yes sir. That style of bearing." "Is your family provided for?" rises upon every side; a formidable explosion comin is very fashionable now, sir. It's liked "A little farm well-tilled." "Did your wife is heard, like the discharge of several cannons exceedingly. It's neat, but at the same time drive you off?" "Oh, sublime was the warn- at once. The belier had burst; the vessel had ing." "What did your wife say to you that in- sunk; and everything was destroyed. lars. You will find it a very serviceable article. duced you to elope?" "Come rest in this I know you will be satisfied with it, sir. I sell bosom." "Was your wife good looking?" plitting in two of the cabin roof, and somea great number of that style of thing, sir. It "She was all my fancy painted her." "Did thing heavy descending through the aperture. gives universal satisfaction." "Do you think your wife ever treat you badly?" "Oft in the This something was a man, who dropped beit will do Charles ?" said Jim, turning to me. stilly night." "When you announced your in- tween the pair, without, however, disturbing Not knowing what the dickens he meant to do tention of emigrating, what did your wife say ?" either-he sill cleaning his gun, she still knitwith it, if he bought it, I said "I thought it "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" "And ting her stocking. would." "Well, then I will take eight." what did you reply?" "Sweet Kitty Clover But the traveller, so rudely introduced, seem-"Eight?" said the man, surprised. "Yes. I don't bother me so." "Where did you last see ed rather astonished at his descent. After a suppose you won't charge for sending them to her?" "We met-'twas in a crowd." "What few moments, however, he resumed his coolton." "Dear, dear me, sir. Are they all for leaving?" "Go, forget me." "Do you still love her?" "The minstrels returned from the he had just dropped. ther, mother, brothers, sisters, all gone;" and war," "What are your possessions?" "Oid dog Tray." "What do you propose to do with tainly, sir; I'll send them free of charge." him ?" "Send him to the other side of Jor-"Thank you. Could you oblige me with a dan." "How do you propose to make a drink of water?" "Would you prefer bran- living?" "Pull off my coat and roll up my sleeves." The Judge couldn't stand any more, and accordingly sent him for three months.

> HARD CASE IN LAW .- " Mr. G-, a veteran lawyer of Syracuse, used to tell a story of a client, an impetuous old farmer by the name of me fire dollars. No, no! I know what 'the Merrick, who in olden times had a difficulty with figure' is in such cases. Here is a couple of the matter excited a good deal of interest among the neighbors, who severally allied themselves with one or the other of the contending parties. At length, however, to the mutual disappointment of the allies, the principals effected a compromise, by which Merrick was to take, in full of all demands, the cabinet maker's note for forty dollars, at aix months, 'payable in cabinet ware."

Lawyer G-was called upon to draft the necessary papers to consummate the settlement, which having been duly executed and delivered. the matter was supposed to be fully and amicably arranged.

G- saw no more of the parties until about six months after, when one morning, just as he was opening his office, old Mr. Merrick came riding furiously up, dismounted, and rushed in, defiantly exclaiming :

"I say, 'Squire, am I bound to take coffins ?" It seems, on the note falling due, the obstinate cabinet maker had refused to pay him in

JOHN P. ADDAMS, or Yankee Addams, (so called, because of his unrivalled personations, of Yankee character,) was playing in a piece written by himself. Some passage in the play deemed opnoxious, offended the audience, who unanimously hissed. The eccentric comedian stepped to the footlights and thus addressed the

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have spoken nothing but the text of the play-and as an actor am bound to speak what the author sets down for me. Are your hisses intended to reprove me for speaking the language written, or are your hisses intended to condemn the author?" Cries issued from all parts of the house-" the author"-" the author"-" we hiss the author" -" we don't hiss you, we hiss the author"-"Go on, Adda na"-" go ahead old fellow." Quiet was restored and the play was about to

proceed, when an inquisitive old gentleman cried out, "Who is the author?" With a coolness seldom equalled, the come dian replied-" JOHN P. ADDAMS."

The audience were for a moment dumbfounded, but a hearty laugh ensued, and turned the

tide in favor of Addams. A WITTICISM FOR AN EPITAPH .- At Paris, a witty speech about a man often makes him better remembered than an epitaph. The learned Mons. Taibaudeau is just dead, and was on the

some friend, who was with him at the last mo-"He seated himself." said this friend - "he turned his head-he took off his spectacles-

"Ah," said the younger Dumas, who was he ordered a " broiled pethwyrabourthag, present, "he took off his spectacles first! At stance is told of the death bed of the late emidressed with picklet asteroids." "Och, Lord least, then, he was spared the pain of seeing nent M. Salvandy. When he could no longer with the state of the tushes. They also knock



WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

SMALL BUT BRUTAL SHOE-BOY .- " Have yer moostarchers blacked, Capting !-- do 'em

RATHER UNCEREMONIOUS.

Count D'Alembert, in his " Tour en Ameri-

One evening about sundown, they were both together in their little log-cabin, both busy, and

By degrees a dull but regular sound breaks

Smith and his wife were interrupted by the

attention at last upon the hole through which

"Ah! my man," said he at length, "what is the damage ?" Upon this, Smith, putting aside his rifle, and

looking up to estimate his loss, answered, after some little reflection. "Ten dollars." "You be hanged!" exclaimed the traveller.

Last week, in an explosion which I happened to be at, in another steamer, I fell through three flights, in a new house, and they only charged a cabinet maker. As was usual in such cases, dollars: and if that won't suit, go and sue me as quick as you like !"

SHORT-SIGHTED .- The subjoined is translated from a Leipsic "Joe Miller" work, entitled "Who Will Believe It?" The very tall and somewhat short-sighted Count X., on a journey had to sleep with a much shorter friend in the double bed of a country inn. Waking up soon after daybreak, he found his short friend drawn far down into the bed by his side, and saw a pair of naked feet hanging over the foot-board. He waked up the snoring short man, and said: "You will get your death of cold, my friend

f you do not draw in your feet." "You are mistaken," was the reply, "those are your feet down below there."

"Impossible!" said the Count; "be so good. however, as to look once more, for at this distance I cannot recognize them."

Two Scorce gentlemen went to Ireland to Pat they found would be too much for them. A possessed of the same appearance; and when pony under the shelter of a row of trees.

" Pat." said our friend. "Yes, yer honor," he replied.

"If the Devil were to come just now, which of us three would be take?"

"Sure he'd take me, yer honor!" " But why, Pat ?"

"Case he's sure of your honors at ANY time!

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER .- A school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of s newspaper on the minds of a family of children. writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentine

as follows : "I have found it to be the universal fact without exception, that those scholars, of both seves and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home when compared with those who have not, are-1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, their governments and doings, on the globe. 4 They are better grammarians; for, having become so familiar with every variety in the newspaper, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its

TENDERNISS IN DRATH .- A touching circum-

construction with accuracy."

Agricultural.

Far away from the great cities, balf hidden in JUDGING OF HORSES' AGE BY THE TEETH.

There are no certain marks by which we can judge truly of the age of a horse but his teeth; and these only for a certain time; after that time, there is no method to be depended upon, but we may form a good guess by the front teeth of his upper jaw, until he is about twelve or thirteen; especially if we take into consideration the countenance of the horse, with some other marks which we shall point out. A horse has forty teeth, twenty-three called grinders, from which we learn nothing of his age; then six above and as many below, in the fore part of his mouth, called gatherers or cutting teeth, and it is from these we know his age; then four tushes, two above and two below, sometimes named bit teeth, making in all forty .-Mares generally have no tusks-their toeth are, therefore, only thirty six. When a colt is foaled, he has no teeth in the front of his mouth. In a few days, two above and two below make their appearance. Soon after these, four others appear; after these, it is usually three or four months before the corner teeth make their appearance. These twelve colt's teeth in the front of the mouth continue without alteration till the colt is two years or two years and a half old. He then begins to lose his colt's teeth for permanent ones sooner or later, according to the manner in which

As it is from the front teeth of the lower jaw a horse's age is known, until he is in his eighth year, it is to those only we shall confine our attention. At about two years and a half old, he sheds the two middle teeth of the six: (as these first appear in the colt's mouth, so are they first to disappear:) these are succeeded by two permanent or horse teeth, stronger, of a deeper color, and grooved or fluted from top to bottom. with a black cavity in the centre. He is now rising three.

His mouth continues thus till some time in the latter part of the fourth year, when the same process takes place with the teeth on each side of the two in the centre; so that at four years old, he becomes possessed of four horse teeth in the middle, with their natural black marks in the centre, and one colt's tooth only on each side.

The next he sheds are the two remaining, or corner teeth. When he has got the successors to these, his mouth is full. He is then called a horse, five years old; he has the black mark now in all the six front teeth.

During the course of this year, the tusks, situated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars. appear; he is now five years old, off; and through the whole of the year is "rising six;"-we say, "he will be six years old next grass." Some time in the last six months of the sixth year, the black cavities of the two middle teeth are gradually filled up; and when he is turned six years old, they are nearly or quite smooth upon the surface. In the latter part of the seventh make a tour, and to see the natives. One of year, when the horse is termed "six off," them one drizzly day, bet the other the price of six past, or rising seven, the teeth on each their dinner and a bottle of wine, that the first side of the two centre ones become gradually diminutive fellow, with an old frieze coat and a he is seven years old, the two outside or niece of a hat, was trying to plough with a corner teeth only are marked with the black cavity.

After this period, the horse is said to be aged; and from this time to the completion of his eighth year, the mark in the corner teeth continue gradually to disappear, till it is quite gone, when the age by the teeth is no longer known. He is now "past the mark of the month. After this period, you may judge of the age

by the marks or cavities in the upper teeth. At about ten, the two front teeth have lost their marks; the two next them have but little left. but in the corner teeth these marks may be readily seen; these gradually wear out, and during the twelfth year are quite erased. The tushes, like the teeth, are gradually changing their appearance; they are small sharp, and shell like at first, and are grooved on their inner surface they gradually become larger and longer; the concavities or grooves on their insides also lessen; and, at about eight, they are nearly lost. At about eleven and a half or twelve, the inside of the tush begins to approach towards a round form, and after becomes quite round they are then blunt at the top, and of a yellowish brown color. The teeth of horses, as they advance in years, appear longer; from the gums shrinking from them they get more oblique in their position; they also acquire a much darker color. Horse-dealers are said to practice numerons artifices in order to deceive their customers with respect to their horses' ages; one of these is termed bishoping, that is, making artificial marks in the teeth, when the natural ones are worn out; but there is always a want of resemblance between the natural and artifl cial mark. You may likewise compare them speak, he made signs for paper and pencil, and out the corner teeth of four-year olds, to make pear that the revolutions of France have made Now, how long would Thibaudeau have been traced these words for his wife, who stood be them appear fire; for when these are removed, remembered, but for the mention of him which side him: "Sixty years of life, and thirty-two they are soon succeeded by horses' teeth .-

WINTER MEMORANDA.

There are many farm operations that require doing but once in the year, and when once completed they are done with. Such are most of the labors during all other parts of the year except winter, consisting of sowing, planting, cultivating, reaping, thrashing, fencing, draining. &c. But in winter, the case is quite different-almost everything is a constant repetition, or else continued attention. The farmer should, therefore, form a memorandum for a daily or weekly reference. A few examples are | My 40, 46, 16, 13, is a celebrated University of Ohio. the following:

1. Examine the sheep specially at least once week, separate weak ones and give them extra attention.

perly secured from waste by means of racks and troughs or boxes. 3. See that all your animals, lambs, calves,

&c., are amply sheltered, and not annoyed by stronger animals. 4. Provide a constant supply of good, fresh,

pure water for all animals, a deficiency in which is apt to occur from freezing up-and remember that foul and impure water is a frequent cause of disease. 5. Observe the rule of a distinguished and

skillful farmer, who, with large herds of cattle, never passed a day without placing his hand on every one-in other words he watched them closely, and their fine condition told that they Ny 7, 16, 10, 14, 25, 19, 30, is what husbs were well cared for. 6. Take care that colts are not allowed to run

in bleak and exposed places, but that they are My 10, 33, 23, is a vehicle. well sheltered or protected; for they feel the cold and suffer a waste of flesh from its effects, My 11, 38, 35, 29, 8, 10, 25, is a large bird. as much as other anima's. 7. Watch fences-see, that if blown down,

they are immediately repaired, before fields are overrun by street animals, and young fruit trees browsed by strange cattle. 8. Attend to the comfort and cleanliness of

swine—no animal more appreciates a warm and My 9, 22, 38, 37, 19, a lover of Verona. comfortable place, or loses more from wet and

9. See that deputies supply food to animals economically—that they give no more than is My 8, 24, 31, 12, 24, a simple constable of Yiea entirely eaten up-and if any is left, that the My 9, 20, 30, 29, 27, 23, 35, 3, 36, a disdainful p box or rack is cleared out, and made sweet and clean; and not allowed to become foul and offensive, as is too often the case, to the injury-of the fresh and sweet food that is placed My 37, 29, 23, 25, 27, 35, 12, the friend of M with it, and to the annoyance and ill-thrift of the animal.

10. Let all stables, sheds, and other places for feeding, and for the repose of domestic animals, be kept clean and comfortable-all stables should be cleaned out at least twice a day, three times is better-and unless the air is pure, ventilation must be immediately attended to .- Country Gentleman.

CAKED UDDER .- A gentleman communicates to the editor of the Homestead, a statement in regard to the cure of one of his cows of caked udder, which is well worthy of record. He states that the cow came from the pasture with ier bag swollen very hard, in such severe pair that she would not allow any one to touch it, but gave every evidence of being in the most excruciating agony. She was held, and her udder bathed with cold water for some time without producing any effect, and other usual applications were resorted to; flually, knowing the effect of tincture of arnica in allaying pain with the human subject, he brought some and appiled a little of it to the bag. The cow ceased struggling, and almost immediately gave evident manifestation of pleasure, allowing the swollen and hard mass to be rubbed and kneaded. After another application of the arnica, and again rubbing, a complete cure was effected and in a few days she regained her milk and became in as good case as before. The use of arnica, if its virtues were known, would become much more general. It relieves pain and soreness of the skin and muscles both in man and animals, without the disagreeable accompaniments of many other applications. The tincture is the best form for external applica-

Cough in Horses .- We once had a horse that had caught a bad cold, and coughed so severely that he could be heard half a mile All sorts of remedies were rejected, although some might have proved useful, and the following course pursued: The horse was in the first place very carefully and moderately used so as to never produce perspiration. He was carefully blanketed when the weather was cold, (it was about mid autumn) or when he was in the least degree heated-he was kept constantly on green and succulent food, clover, &c., and was well supplied with plenty of the best water at all times. In a few weeks he was perfectly well. It is an old saying that more depends on the nurse than on the physician, which was verified in this instance.- Exchange.

TREE LABELS .- It has always appeared to me that labelling trees afte: they were transplanted, involved a great deal of useless trouble, besides often endangering their growth by the pressure of the wires by which they were fastened to the trees. I have adopted the practice of making a little plan or map of my grounds, indicating by figures the position of each tree, shrub, and plant. In the way I have indicated a surer and never-failing record may be preserved of any and every kind of shrubs, trees, and plants .-Cor. Country Gentleman.

THE POOR .- Captain Basil Hall, in a diary he kept at Abbotsford, quotes Sir Walter Scott's ppinions about meddling with the domestic affairs of the poor thus :- " I dislike all such interference-all your domicitiary, kind, impertinent visits they are all pretty much felt like insults, and do no manner of good; let people go on in their own way in God's name. Let the poor alone in their domestic habits, I pray you ; protect and treat them kindly, of course, and trust them; but let them enjoy in quiet their dish of porridge and their potatoes and herrings, or whatever it may be-and consider it as a sin to do anything that can tend to make them lose the precious feeling of independence."

AN EFFECT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION .- In coming from England, one is struck with the manners of the French common people as entirely wanting in a sort of obsequiousness, which obtains in an arismcratic country. They are pleasant, good humored and obliging-but those downcast looks of utter humiliation and self-abasement which one sees in the English lower classes in the presence of superiors in their rank, does never appear. It would apclean work with all that. The general air of the common people is as thoroughly democratic as what we call "death" is a passport to In America. Colton.

The Riddler.

WRITTEN FOR THE SASTEDAY SYRKING POST.

Ny 31, 49, 18, 38, 10, 14, was a battle of the Revolution

My 25, 8, 2, 40, 1, is a celebrated college of New York. My 12, 5, 22, 18, 9, 10, 23, 36, caused much disturbance in the United Colonies

My 4, 31, 20, 29, 7, 11, 17, is a celebrated University of Pennsylvania. My 48, 6, 3, 29, 13, 1, was a battle of the Revolution.

My 27, 32, 33, 81, 37, 41, is a town in the United States.

My 45, 13, 47, 40, is a town in Mexico. My 15, 94, 43, 11, 19, 48, is a town in Persia. My 21, 9, 49, is a town in the Netherlands.

My 35, 96, 36, 95, 41, 44, is a town in Asia. 2. Observe whether hay and feed are pro-My 46, 40, 42, 27, was an English General. My 39, 41, 13, 16, 28, is an American Historian. My 47, 40, 17, 30, 35, 23, 43, 25, 12, was a Chinese Phile

> My whole is an event in the early history of the Ame rican Colonies. CINEOS.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY RYBRING POST.

I am composed of 3 letters. My 1, 2, 19, 94, 30, 38, 38, is a person wh

My 9, 8, 11, 7, is a Pagan deity. My 3, 5, 13, 19, 18, is a kind of salt.

My 4, 23, 9, 15, 6, 90, 94, is what changes w My 5, 97, 99, 5, 33, is a country in Asia.

My 6, 30, 22, 5, 37, is a goblin. often get.

My 9, 17, 37, 39, 5, 92, is a county officer.

My 11, 34, 35, 37, 29, is an animal. My whole is one of the best Generals in the I

SHAKSPERIAN ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY RYBRIDG POR

My 3, 23, 10, 17, 33, 25, an attendant on Hera. My 4, 25, 38, 22, 23, 26, Queen of Goths. My 7, 33, 18, 11, 23, 23, widow of Heary II.

Athens. My 13, 39, 19, 13, 39, 38, 29, 21, 25, the wife

My 16, 19, 96, 90, 13, 35, 34, one of Lear's c My whole is a proverb

GERARD & HARRY DE VERT

CHARADE. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY BYRRING POST To sons of labor when they toil. Beneath the mid-day sun.

My first comes on and brings repose, For then their labor's done. If you travel along the road, You will view my second; As a place of entertainment,

It is always reckoned. The sailor oft doth dread my third, Upon the billowy wave; For when its moaning winds are

It is when the moon shines do With soft, effulgent rays, That my whole is often heard,

Singing sweet songs of prais

CHARADE. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAT BYRNING POS 'Twas morning ! and the light of day, The bonds of darkness burst; Old Sol was seen in bright arra

When he had done my first My second on most ships is found That on the ocean toss, It to the mast is always bound,

My whole is found in forests gre And other places, too;

By all admired, whenever seen, I know 'tis liked by you. RIDDLE. He that in music takes delight. And he that sleeps secure by night,

And he who sails too near the land, And he that's caught by law's strong h He who his time in taverns spends, And he that courts of law attends; He that explains heraldic signs, And he that works in silver mines,-Are all acquainted well with me; My name you surely now must see

ANAGRAMS.

SKIREVE PACEUTAS SHE HOE KETTIEW ON RIVERS IN SOUTH AMERICA. 4. Do a color. 1. A rap 3. Ma or m

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM

New York.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The sum of the squares of two numbers is 13—the di erence of their fourth powers 65. Required, the

CONUNDRUMS. Who are the most disinterestedly good? Those who are good for nothing II What relation is the door-me

Of course you give it up. Well, it is he

ing to sack a rapper (Saccarrappa)!

ns .- A step-father. Why cannot a family of girls be ph ne - Recause there is no sun Nor BAD .- The genius who perp owing ought to be rapped severely! Why is a w like a person approaching a certain village in Ma

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA-Mary Winifred BIOGRAPHICAL ENIUMA—SILLY GIDSON. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA—Sarett Bro III ing. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA-Virginia Milie Institute. CHARADE-Pitch-Fork. CHARADE Book-Worm. RIDDLE-Gold. GEOMETRICA PROBLEM-Base 40, altitude 30, hypothen

ANSWER TO GAHMEW'S CHARADE, In the Post of January 10th. It's pleasant, sure, in winter drear, When blust'ring winds sweep of Or mourn through the forsaken b A requiem to the summer rainge

It's pleasant then. It's a desife-To see and feel a good warm & But should your Arss once get A conflagration it would me

And then-I havn't the least di But what you'd My for dear life's sak In a moderate clime, in summer time, You'll see the fire-fly's lightning train. I've seen it " oft in the atiliy night,"

Life is the failor of the soul in this orison, and its only deliverer is Deaths

And I've no doubt you've seen the

the brave Gog and Magog," said Aunt Judith; but on opening the window, she started in amazement. "Ha! what is that! Those are not the

stood two still larger creatures with small heads, which latter shire the Fitzpatricks had had an valleys had no names, for the most part. But ment.

dys and the Barkses were all from the neighdys and the Barkses were all from the neighboring towns or villages; the very hills and boring counties of Derby and Nottingham, in heighboring towns or villages; the very hills and particle before the Piterstrick and had an analysis and some punish.